The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES





Continental's Patented

VERTICAL COUNTERFLOW DRIER*

Cuts Cost In Half

Other driers use 5,000 to 7,000 cubic feet of hot air per minute. Continental's Counterflow Drier uses only 2,000 to 3,000 cubic feet. This saves more than half in cost of fan power and heater fuel.

DOES THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

Cotton must be opened and fluffed before cleaning. The Counterflow first fluffs, then dries and then cleans.

IT DRIES . IT CLEANS . IT SAVES MONEY

- and Does the Right Thing at the Right Time

*Patent Number 2.820.306

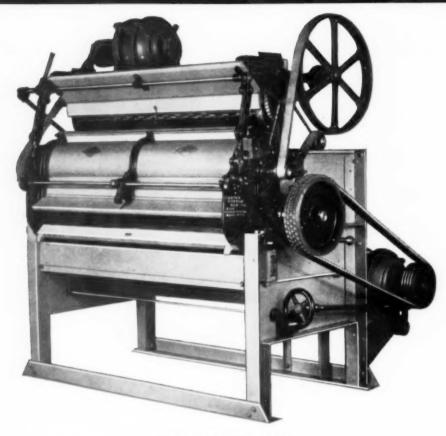
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* *

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OUR COVER PICTURE:

Experiment Stations and practical experience have proved that cutting cotton stalks and turning them under in the fall is one of the most profitable things a farmer can do. He profits from the improvement in the condition of his soil, and from helping to starve out cotton pests so that there will be fewer weevils and other insects to battle next season. Blackland Experiment Substation, Temple, Texas, was the scene of this demonstration.

Photo by John Jeter





GUIDANCE

Guidance for the cotton man, domestic and international, in every phase of financing and distribution...this is a major responsibility of the International Department of Republic National Bank of Dallas...the bank that works hand in hand with the cotton man. How may we serve you?

REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK

OF DALLAS

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$102,000,000 * LARGEST IN THE SOUTH MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Cotton Disease Control

Accomplishments, **Present Status** and Outlook

by John T. Presley Plant Pathologist, Crops Research Division, ARS-USDA. Beltsville, Md.

TODAY American cotton farmers have access to high-yielding varieties of cotton resistant to several common diseases. The development of these varieties was not accidental, but resulted from the patient effort of research workers over a period of many years.

Past Accomplishments

In the early days, cotton growers attributed disease losses to various causes such as adverse weather, insects, excess chemicals or other materials in the soil, or impervious strata underlying the plants that inhibit root development. It was not until 1888 that L. H. Pammel the Texas Experiment Station proved

of the Texas Experiment Station proved that root rot was caused by a fungus, not by unfavorable soil conditions.

Soon after this, G. F. Atkinson of the Alabama Experiment Station published a bulletin describing the nature and cause of several other cotton diseases. As early as 1895, fusarium wilt had become so destructive in South Carolina that a program of breeding for disease resistance was initiated Resistance was initiated Resistance was initiated Resistance was resistance was initiated. Resistance was found but, as is often the case, it was associated with undesirable agronomic characters such as late maturity and increased vegetative vigor. Many additional years of effort were required to produce a resistant variety which would successfully compete in yield and quality with wilt-susceptible varieties under wilt-free conditions.

In spite of the fact that resistant varieties are available, fusarium wilt is still causing a loss of more than 100,000 bales per year. Most of this loss, how-ever, could be avoided by planting re-sistant varieties in all areas where wilt is present. The same action would pre-vent certain other diseases losses.

Present Status

Since the early investigations on cotton diseases, numerous workers have studied the different diseases and have made substantial progress in understanding the problems and in developing methods of control. Many cotton diseases are so wide-

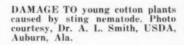
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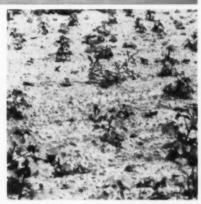
FUSARIUM WILT root knot nem-atode complex. Resistant-Auburn 56 on left. Susceptible commercial variety on right. Photo courtesy, Dr. W. P. Sappenfield, Southeast Missouri Research Center. Sikeston.





NEMATODE CONTROL improves stand. Rows on the left fumigated with Nemagon (one-half gallon, per acre). Rows on right not fumi-gated. Photo courtesy, Dr. Harold Reynolds, USDA, Tempe, Ariz.







CONTROL OF phymatotrichum root rot by applications of manure. Unmanured plot on left almost completely killed; manured plot on right shows very little damage.

High Plains' Harvest Tops Million Mark

TEXAS High Plains' gigantic cotton harvest surged past the one million bale-mark during the third week in November

mark during the third week in November and is moving on toward the estimated total of 1,828,000 bales, which would be the area's second largest crop in history.

W. K. Palmer, head of USDA's cotton classing office in Lubbock, reported Nov. 21 that classings were approximately 1,150,000 bales at the three High Plains offices, Lubbock, Lamesa and Brownfield. Stripping operations are in full swing throughout the Plains area and farmers

throughout the Plains area and farmers in the Southern portion are finishing with harvest operations.

G. W. Pfeiffenberger, executive vice-

president of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., released quality statistics on the Plains crop in the PCG's fourth Cotton Quality Report, Nov. 21, which showed a slight improvement in staple length and fiber strength over the third report, is-

sued earlier.

Pfeiffenberger pointed out white cotton Pfeiffenberger pointed out white cotton accounted for about 68.5 percent of the crop, representing 911,000 bales as of this report, with 46 percent being Middling white and above. Light spotted cotton totaled only 30.5 percent and 27.5 percent of that was Middling light spot and above. Full spots averaged less than

Average staple length is 31.1/32 inch, with 35 percent measuring one inch and longer. Only nine percent of the crop fell

below 15/16-inch.

Micronaire average is 3.7 with about 67 percent above the tenderable limit of 3.5 and 91 percent of the crop is above 3.0. Pressley fiber strength averaged 75,000 pounds with 45 percent above 75,000 pounds.

Observers estimate that 90 percent of the Plains crop will be harvested by

Textile Men Set Dates

Georgia Textile Manufacturers' Association will hold its sixtieth annual convention May 19-21, 1960. Diplomat Hotel, Hollywood, Fla., will be the site.

A. E. STALEY CO. has re-ceived a patent on a molasses-soybean-hull feed mixture.



withstands hard use and rough wear

extra strength for cleaner, stronger bales

maximum protection from weather.

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Stocks Maintained in Houston and Carous Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina



California Names Maid

SANDRA LEE JENNINGS, who was Miss California of 1958, will represent California in the 1960 National Maid of Cotton finals in Memphis, Tenn. The 19-year-old University of California at Riverside coed, a brown-haired, green-eyed beauty, was named as the California Maid of Cotton at the annual Cotton Cotillion in Fresno. Two University of California students were named as alter-nates. Jessie MacKenzie, 20, of Oakland, is first alternate, and Rye Otero, 21, of Los Angeles, is second alternate. Following an outfitting in an all cotton ward-robe by the Fresno Cotton Wives Auxiliary, the Maid toured California, with stops in Bakersfield, San Francisco and several stops in the Los Angeles area.

The BBB BOX

Meal Value Makes History

THE VALUE of cottonseed meal from a ton of seed has been greater than the oil ton of seed has been greater than the oil yielded by that same amount of seed in recent transactions. This contrasts with the normal far-greater value of oil than meal, and oldtimers cannot recall a period when the present meal-oil relationship existed.

Leaders Get Article

BETTER UNDERSTANDING of the use of fertilizers in the Texas Blacklands will result from recent action by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Cotton Production Committee of the Statewide Cotton Committee of Texas. Six thousand Texas agricultural and business leaders have received the article about Dr. C. M. Meadows which appeared Nov. 14 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

C. B. Spencer, TCCA agricultural di-rector and chairman of the Cotton Pro-duction Committee, in an accompanying letter, told the agricultural leaders: "The methods followed by Dr. Meadows are practical—giving new hope for higher yields on heavy, dryland soils and irrigated lands where fertilizers have not been used or found to be profitable when applied in the top four inches of the soil.

When the fertilizer is placed deep, heavy soils, it is like money in the bank. If it is not used by the crop in a dry year, it will remain in the soil for crops when there is moisture. Other advantages of deep placement are that it does not stimuearly grass growth; it causes roots to go down through the chiseled opening to the plant food; and remains available longer. When the right kind of fertilizer is applied deep, directly under cotton, it should pay each year unless there is a drouth."

You've Got To Plant It

THE IMPORTANCE of getting cotton planted in 1960 can't be emphasized too often. Failure to plant acreage can be costly to growers who want cotton al-lotments, to ginners, crushers and other segments of the industry next season, as it has been in the past. In 1958, for example, about 955,000 farms had cotton allotments. More than 470,000 of these didn't produce cotton.

The cotton industry worked hard dur-

ing 1959 to enact legislation to help get allotments into the hands of growers who will use them. Legislative efforts were successful; but they will be of limited value unless there is effective local follow-through. This is a job that must be done by individuals and communities before planting starts in 1960.

Still Doing Good Job

TEXAS GINS continue to do a fine job of avoiding overdrying of cotton, reports to the Cotton Research Committee of Texas show. (See story on Committee meeting elsewhere in this issue.) Director Carl Cox says that moisture determinations at 87 gins through mid-November showed less than three percent of the cotton being dried below the desired minimum.

Detailed information about the mois-

ture testing program at Texas gins was given Oct. 17 in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press in an article by Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

After Cranberries, Cotton?

COTTON FOLKS can ill afford to laugh at the plight of the cranberry merchants. The whole problem of chemicals and agricultural products is a complex, explosive situation that can hurt any commodity, anytime.

For example, a number of years ago some scientist suggested that the use of chemicals to control cotton pests was endangering those who used vegetable oils. His brain storm received considerable publicity before it died out.

The need for proper regulation of agricultural chemicals, for proper handling of publicity regarding such matters and for public understanding, is very great. Regardless of the mistakes that may or may not have been made with cranber-ries, cotton industry leaders need to keep alert to see that someone doesn't decide that cotton is dangerous. Out of the cranberry bog may come improved handling of all such matters—and that would, indeed, be a cause for thanksgiving.

"75 Years Ago" in Memphis

"THE FOUR packets which arrived yesterday brought in 1,103 bales of cotton, 56 bags of seed cotton and 1,430 sacks of cottonseed, in addition to large quantities of freight and a fair list of passengers," according to the column 75 Years Ago, which runs in the Memphis Commercial Appeal. This item provides much food for thought—cottonseed in sacks, for one, and only "fair" passengers for another.

Customer Always Right

"A YOUNG, well-dressed woman walked into the Yantis Ready to Wear the other day," Paul Crume reported recently in his Big D Column in the Dallas Morning News, "and announced 'I want to see

some of those Consistent cottons."
"'What kind?' asked a puzzled sales-

lady. "'Consistent cottons,' repeated the "By then, Mrs. Yantis, who is as tactful as the next person, was listening in and said, 'Certainly.'

"She led the way to some transition

cotton dresses.

"Showing how the customer is always right."

New Tallow Use?

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA botanists obviously aren't to be outdone when it comes to discovering important economic uses for heretofore undistinguished sub-stances. Take tallow, for example, a packing industry by-product which has had rough-going since household detergents replaced many domestic and industrial uses for soap. Scientists see the agricultural chemical industry as a possible large new user of tallow as a "carrier" for weed control chemicals, noting that commercial pesticides need a "car-rier" which must be a solvent or emulsifier, a wetting agent, non-corrosive to spray machinery, a substance of low volatility, and one that is relatively plen-tiful and inexpensive. The fatty acid esters of sugars appear to be a new and untested type of carrier that seems to meet all these requirements, says UofA botanist E. B. Kurtz, adding that very few other substances do. Inasmuch as sugar esters of fatty acids are now besugar esters of latty acids are now be-ing made commercially from tallow, "broad commercial use for tallow in this form," is suggested, as "investigations to date make the research team hopeful."

Ginnings to Nov. 13

The following table shows the number of bales cotton, from the crop of 1959, ginned through ov. 13, by states, with comparable figures for the presponding periods in 1958 and in 1957.

(Running Bales; Linters Not Included.)

State	1959	1958	1957
United States	11,576,572	8,942,688	6,757,657
Alabama	669,058	408,935	499,018
Arizona	308,311	421,417	279,429
Arkansas	1,370,504	742,531	646,987
California	1,524,584	1,376,281	1,068,269
Florida	9,330	6,445	6,694
Georgia	490,054	343,019	376,421
Louisiana	437,197	252,026	261,679
Mississippi	1,391,696	766,536	802,747
Missouri	457,366	231,920	112,961
New Mexico	247,148	184,253	116,063
North Carolina	273,095	240,074	217,006
Oklahoma	253,722	269,497	71,750
South Carolina	383,211	293,837	331,225
Tennessee	532,729	339,971	313,134
Texas	3,211,011	3,056,658	1,644,524
Virginia	8,023	6,266	6,274
All other states	9,533	3,022	3,476

The 1959 figures include estimates made for cotton gins reporting too late for use in this report and are subject to revision when checked against individual reports of ginners. The revised total for cotton ginned this season prior to Nov. 1 is 9.718,128 bales.

The U.S. total for 1959 includes 150,472 bales of the crop of 1959 ginned prior to Aug. 1 which was counted in the supply for the cotton season of 1958-59, compared with 212,559 for 1958, and 230,756 for 1957. Also included are 28,249 bales of American-Egyptian cotton for 1959, compared with 30,775 for 1958, and 24,378 for 1957.

Cotton consumed during October amounted to 732,245 bales. Cotton on hand in consuming establishments on Oct. 31 was 976,310 bales, and in public storage and at compresses 12,468,410 bales. The number of active consuming cotton spindles was 17,648,000. Imports during September were 23,872 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, 229,787 bales.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. **Sets Up Prochem Division**

Because of the growing importance of protein chemurgy in food and industrial products, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has established a separate division to handle production and marketing of soy proteins and flours and industrial cereals

Designated the Prochem Division, it will be headed by Robert S. Mathews, ADM assistant vice-president. The new division is part of ADM's Specialty Group under the direction of Richard G. Brierley, executive vice-president.

With formation of the new division, ADM will expand its research and production in the fields of soy proteins and related products, according to Mathews. The division will include the company's isolated soy protein operations at Even-dale, Ohio, managed by John S. Coppage; the industrial cereals department, headed by Paul F. Werler, Minneapolis, and the soy flour department, managed by James Sellner, Minneapolis.

■ HOWARD WATKINS, Chicago, has retired as assistant manager of the Swift and Co. general feed department. He has been with the firm since 1916.



THE NEW building that is being added to the plant of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory at Texas A&M College, will provide 1,574 square feet of floor space for solvent extraction experiments and storage.

Cottonseed Research Lab Builds New Unit

CONSTRUCTION is beginning on an additional building for the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory of the Texas Engineering Experiment Station (a part

Engineering Experiment Station (a part of the Texas A. & M. College System) at College Station, Texas, to provide needed floor space, according to A. Cecil Wamble, manager of the laboratory.

The new building will make possible greater convenience in research by adding to the storage and working area presently available in the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory building. The present building was built in 1943 by the A. & M. College of Texas with the cooperation of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas and was equipped with the aid of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Its over-all floor area is 50 x 150 square feet. It has 28 area is 50 x 150 square feet. It has 28 foot eaves and is of brick and hollowtile construction with an asbestos shingle

An appropriation of \$35,225 has been made by the Texas A. & M. College Sys-tem to cover the construction of the new

The new building will have a total of 1,574 square feet of floor area and is being constructed of concrete and brick. The walls will be concrete block with face-brick on the outside. It will be lo-cated directly behind the present build-

About 510 square feet of the new building will provide area for solvent processing experiments, an area of 308 square feet will be used for solvent storage, and an area of 756 square feet will be used for ball by the square feet will be used for ball by the square feet will be used for ball between the square feet will be used for ball by the square feet will be used for by the square feet for baled lint and sack storage. The area that will serve for the solvent processing experiments will have a ceiling 20 feet high, other areas of the new building will have 12-foot high ceilings. A concrete platform for loading general utility service will be built around two sides of the building. The areas of the concrete platform that will not be employed for loading will be fenced with chain link fencing. A canopy will cover the entrance of the building which leads to a back door of the present building of the Cottonseed Products Research Laboratory. A built-up insulated roof with appropriate flashing and caulking will be employed. In addition to the two large vertical lift doors in the load-ing sections there will be four smaller doors for exits and entrances. Aluminum awning windows for the solvent processing section of the building are approximately 10 x 20 feet in diameter and will have 27 panes. The aluminum awning windows for the baled lint and sack storage area will be approximately 10 x 51/2 feet in diameter. A similar window will be installed in the solvent storage area. A long aluminum awning window 4 x 16 feet in size will be installed high on the wall in the solvent processing area.

Regional Superintendents' Meeting Set for Dec. 5

Advance registration indicates a record attendance at the Memphis regional meeting of the Tri-States Oil Mill Super-intendents Association.

The meeting will be held Dec. 5 in the Hotel Chisca in Memphis and will feature one of the most diversified programs ever presented at a regional meeting.

Members of the Women's Auxiliary also have arranged several events for the ladies in attendance at the meeting.

■ L. C. JACOBS, Tennessee feed control director since 1949, is retiring Jan. 1. He will be succeeded by CLYDE CATHEY of Lewisburg,

Editorial

North Carolina Can Vote To Strengthen Cotton

NORTH CAROLINA cotton growers will have far more at stake than producers in other states on Dec. 15, when the national referendum on cotton

marketing quotas will be held. Cotton farmers in North Carolina will vote, also, in a referendum that may profoundly influence the future of cotton in their state. They will be voting on the continuation of a program that has made remarkable progress in strength-

ening cotton during a short time.

Their vote will be on the following proposition, as authorized by North Carolina General Statutes:

"To authorize collection of 10 cents per bale to be used in continuing the program of improvements and developments in production, re-search, quality, marketing, and the general welfare of cotton in North Carolina by the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association, Inc. This authorization is for the crop years 1960, 1961, and 1962.

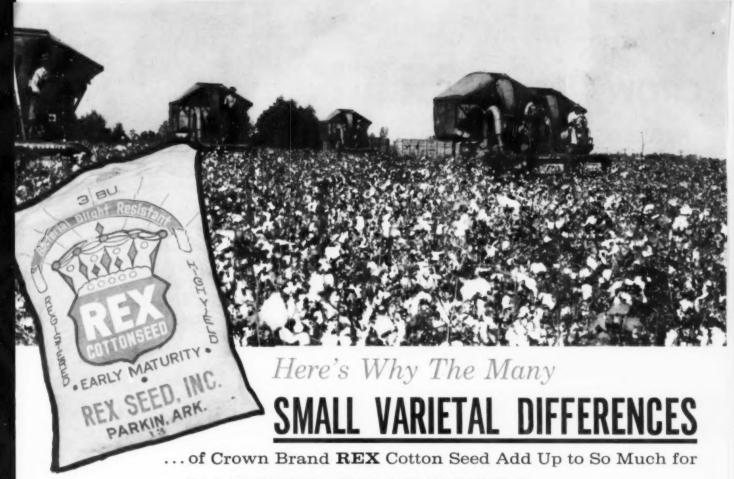
A "yes" vote by North Carolina producers will not surprise anyone who has watched the results of this program in the past. Few efforts in behalf of cotton have accomplished as much in as short a time as those of the North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association since F. H. Heidelberg became its executive officer.

Working with leaders from other areas, as well as with those in North Carolina, "Fritz" Heidelberg has established a firm foundation upon which to build in the future. Perhaps the most spectacular of his accomplishments was that of pushing through cotton allotment legislation last spring and summer that of pushing through cotton another legislation last spring and summer when every authority said Congress wouldn't pass any farm legislation. The comments which a veteran Washington observer made in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press on Aug. 22, 1959, indicate the scope of this achievement by Heidelberg and many others who worked with him:

"A lot of people are still scratching their heads at the way an industry group was able to guide a major piece of cotton legislation over and around numerous obstacles despite the fact that some leading national organizations didn't lend support, there wasn't even complete unanimity in cotton circles, and that the poor relations between USDA and Congress make any farm bill extremely difficult to pass

"'Driving force', 'Spark plug', 'prime mover' were among terms I heard applied to Fritz Heidelberg in Washington. No one really in the know doubts that he pushed this piece of legislation through Congress in what was, to say the least, a unique fashion."

North Carolina cotton leaders who are in the best position to evaluate the work that has been done are equally strong in their praise of this over-all program. They are urging producers to vote "yes" on Dec. 15, and their views have the strongest moral support of many who wish they lived in North Carolina at least long enough to join in approving the work of North Carolina Cotton Promotion Association.



LARGER PRODUCERS

Big-Acreage Growers and managers have been quick to recognize the profit-making abilities of Crown Brand REX . . . not because REX is vastly different from other leading varieties in any one feature, but rather the minute differences in numerous individual features.

On small farms even these multiple differences can hardly be seen as being better or worse than any good older variety. but multiplied by a number of acres on a large farm, they add up to really different cotton.

Big Farm Owners, who are attuned to the hard facts on the profit and loss statement have been buying REX in increasing

quantities for the past three years . . . hence REX has become known in many areas as the "Large-Planter" Cotton.

A check with USDA records will reveal to you that REX was planted in 1959 in tremendously increased quantities, 5-6-700% increase over 1958. In Arkansas, Mississippi, The Rio Grande Valley, The Lubbock Area, it is considered by many expert county agents, agronomists, and experiment stations to be the coming cotton for the next decade . . . it has "arrived" as a leading commercial variety and certainly the favored cotton in many areas. See the other side for specific varietal characteristics.



\mathbf{REX} seed, inc.

PARKIN, ARKANSAS

Growers and Processors of Rex Cottonseed

REX SEED, INC.

PARKIN, ARKANSAS

Send Me:

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- Official Experiment Station Yield Test Results
- Name of Rex Seed Dealers near me.
- Price and availabilities on ______lbs. (100 lb. bags) of Rex Registered Certified Seed.

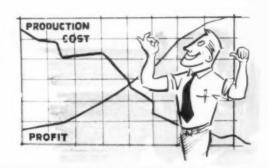
NAME ______PHONE _

ADDRESS _ STATE _

On large farms

CROWN BRAND REX

REDUCES PRODUCTION COSTS AND INCREASES PROFIT



HERE'S HOW . . .

Consider first REX'S proven yield on farms and at experiment stations. Check with Rex producers in your area about yield-per-acre. You'll find Rex is indeed a high-yielder, always near, or at the top of the list. If you like, write us, and we'll send you a copy of the official test for your area.

Secondly, consider production costs. This factor makes even more difference in the profit picture than yield. Making a high yield doesn't mean making more profit . . . far from it. We can always use more fertilizer, chop more, use more cultivations and insecticides to increase yield, but every large farmer knows what this will mean. Production costs and yield must be properly balanced—Production costs must be kept down! . . . The ability of modern Rex to tend to reduce production costs is what really makes it different from the good, older commercial varieties. Specifically, these varietal differences are:

Early Maturity—Means you will harvest 10 to 14 days earlier. If you save only one poisoning (and it's possible, in some cases, to save several more) think of the additional profits you will make. Consider too, the possibility of a labor shortage, a wet fall (the later, the wetter) and late cultivations. Remember too, that an early cotton is a white cotton and generally brings a better price. You're ahead at mid-season too, because REX squares and makes bolls very early ___ usually before boll weevils have reached their peak emergence period.

Disease Resistance—Rex is nearly 100% resistant to Fusarium Wilt and Bacterial Blight (Angular Leaf Spot). These two common cotton diseases rob farmers of over 567,000 bales production and profit each year. Ask your county agent more about this aspect of Rex cotton.

Seedling Vigor-Rex comes up growing. It is very hardy

and withstands wind and cold well, thus reducing the possibilities of costly replantings.

Why You Should Insist On Crown Brand—Crown Brand means you will secure not only a seed that is processed with loving care, but most important, you have 100% positive assurance that all the varietal characteristics of Rex is in every single seed sold. Processing of C. B. Rex is not done just in one-variety gin but in gins that have processed Rex as a single variety for not less than 3 years!

C. B. REX seed is colored a special bright green so that you can be sure that the seed you buy is genuine C. B. Rex. In addition, C. B. Rex is specially treated with CaCl. After having been rigorously tested for a number of years it has been found that CaCl (calcium) in extremely small quantities would give seedling roots a healthy start and add to the hardiness of the cotton plant. This is just another of the newest agri-science developments that you can take advantage of when you buy C. B. Rex.



What About The Quality and Marketing Of REX? REX has been tested by the U.S.D.A. for the past two years. Micronaire, sugar-content, spinning and carding characteristics, whiteness, staple length, grade, and the many other factors affecting the purchase price a buyer will pay for your crop of REX is public information in U.S.D.A. Bulletin #206. Get this bulletin and compare REX's quality.

Where To Buy Your C. B. REX—Just ask your regular cottonseed dealer about C. B. Rex—the "Larger-Planter Cotton"—he'll be glad to handle your order, or mail the attached card.

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> BUSINESS REPLY CARD First Class Permit No. 7, Sec. 34.9 P. L. & R., Parkin, Ark.

> > REX SEED, INC.
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ATTN: SALES DEPT.

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REX SEED, INC.

PARKIN, ARKANSAS

Growers and Processors of Rex Cottonseed

Letter Explains Seed **And Meal Prices**

Managers of cooperative gins affiliated with Plains Cooperative Oil Mill, Lubwith Figure Cooperative Oil Mill, Lub-bock, have received helpful information from Roy B. Davis, general manager, on the current price relationship between cottonseed and cottonseed meal.

Davis sent gin managers a Lubbock grocery advertisement, offering margarine at five cents a pound, with the following information:

"The question is being raised by some of your growers, 'Why is cottonseed so cheap and cottonseed meal so high?' The attached reproduction of a grocery ad in the Lubbock paper this morning best tells the story. Oleo at five cents per pound is than it was sold during the cheaper depths of the depression. I know, because I was selling butter in competition with it. While this nickel-a-pound oleo is sold at some loss to the store, it is not a great big loss. Oil is cheap, and soybean oil can be delivered to foreign markets at a price that permits its use for soap. Cottonseed, cottonseed meal, and cottonseed oil are selling cheaper in the United States than in any of the foreign coun-tries that I know of, because all of the cottonseed meal close to port is being exported at about \$60 per ton, sacked, and every car of oil that we have sold this year has been exported.

"This all means that we are simply on world markets as far as cottonseed and its products go. Oil may be too cheap and feed may be too high, but we have to follow the markets, and the two of them together will make the cottonseed price regardless of which one is carrying the

load.
"Parity on cottonseed is \$67 per ton.
The government support is \$34 per ton
— just about half. This should be a
good indication to your producers as to
whether they want their cotton and their
milo to be based on parity or whether they want it to be based on the world

New Orleans Exchange To Elect on Dec. 7

New Orleans Cotton Exchange, through its nominating committee, has nominated officers and directors for 1960. Traditionally, the nominees are elected. Dec. 7 is the election date.

Morris Wolf for president heads the

nominees.

Wolf, owner of the spot cotton broker-age firm of Wolf & Co., has served as vice-president of the exchange for the past two years. He would succeed William J. Lodwick, partner of Meric & Lodwick, who would remain on the board as a director.

Eli W. Tullis of E. F. Hutton & Co., was named for the vice-presidency, and Leon H. Ferrier, Jr., of Ferrier, Mason, Smith & Co., was nominated for re-

election as treasurer.

New directors named by the committee New directors named by the committee are Robert E. Craig II of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, Inc., a former vice-president; Lawrence Eagan, inde-pendent broker; Arthur W. Hyland, inde-pendent broker, and C. Layton Merritt, Sr., of Francis I. du Pont & Co., former treasurer. All are of New Orleans. Nominated for re-election to the board

were E. F. Creekmore of Creekmore & Co., J. Everett Gould of H. R. Gould & Co., Leslie J. Healy of Leslie J. Healy & Herman S. Kohlmeyer of Kohlmeyer & Co., C. Layton Merritt, Jr., of Merritt Cotton Co., Maurice J. Stouse of Andercotton Co., maurice J. Stouse of Ander-son & Mosely, and Charles W. Wells of Orvis Brothers & Co., all of New Orleans; Hugo N. Dixon of Geo. H. McFadden & Bro., Memphis, and W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., vice-president of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C.

Large Consumer of Linters Opens Memphis Plant

A large user of cotton linters, Slumber Products Co., has opened a mattress factory in Memphis.

The former plant of Ford Motor Co., idle for more than a year, is the site for the Memphis factory. Slumber Products Co., maker of Sealy mattresses, uses about 17,500 bales of cotton linters annually are produced produces produced in the state of th ally and produces nearly nine million pounds of cotton felt.

An eight-day open house started Nov. 15 at the Memphis plant, 1429 Riverside.

■ IDELL MONTGOMERY, Paymaster Gin manager, has been transferred from Lobo to Santa Rosa.

Given to University

Portrait of Cotton Maid Presented

Oklahoma State University at Still-water has received a gift of an oil portrait of Malinda Diggs Berry, University senior in education, who is America's Maid of Cotton for 1959.

The presentation was made possible by Oklahoma's cotton industry, particularly, the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Associa-tion, Oklahoma Cotton Cooperatives, Oklahoma Farm Bureau and the Oklahoma Cotton Exchange.

The presentation was made Oct. 24, by J. G. Stratton, 1927 graduate of Clinton, and chairman of the state cotton indus-'s unit representation to the National

Cotton Council.

President Oliver S. Willham, accepted the gift for the University. The painting has been placed in the "Hall of Beauties," main lobby on the second floor of the Student Union.

This is the second such presentation the Oklahoma cotton industry to the University. A similar portrait of the former DeLois Faulkner, Sallisaw, also an OSU student when chosen America's Maid of Cotton for 1955, has been on display.



DR. OLIVER S. WILLHAM, president of Oklahoma State University accepted the portrait of Malinda Berry, the 1959 Maid of Cotton from Stillwater, presented to the University by the cotton industries of Oklahoma. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary of the Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, and J. G. Strat-ton, chairman of the Oklahoma delegation to the National Cotton Council, were on hand for the presentation.

Woman Changes Mind -Ginners' Date Feb. 19

Roberta Reubell, popular feminine secretary of Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association, is likely to hear from her masculine members about women who change their minds.

She's made up her mind, now, though - Roberta says - and Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association will meet on Friday, Feb. 19, at the Biltmore Hotel in Okla-

Earlier, the Association had announced one date, but it was found that this might conflict with some of the committee meetings associated with the National Cotton Council annual meeting in Dallas. Therefore, a March date was announced for the Oklahoma Ginners' meeting at the Skirvin Hotel. It was then found that this would conflict with the Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange meeting.

"THIS IS FINAL," says Roberta ("I hope"). Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' annual meeting will be at the Biltmore Hotel on Friday, Feb. 19, in Oklahoma

■ C. H. ROPER, formerly at Norton, now is Paymaster Gin manager at Wingate, Texas.

Carl Is Good Golfer: Brother Better

Carl Meriwether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, N.M., is a good golfer. He was good enough to finish as runner-up in his flight at last summer's Las Cruces Invitational Golf Tournament. Except for one mistake, Carl would have won the flight. He invited his brother to play. His brother won.

Stauffer Plans New Research Center

Stauffer Chemical Co. has announced plans to build a major research center at Richmond, Calif., on a 10-acre tract ad-jacent to the present Richmond plant and research facilities.

Construction of the first unit will begin in January, and is scheduled for completion early in 1961, at a cost of about \$1,600,000.

The existing research facilities at Richmond will be used to expand process development and pilot plant activities. The Research Center will include, initially, administrative offices, 20 laboratories for basic and applications research, library, auditorium, units for bench-scale process development and the usual service facilities.

The company also has begun construc-tion of a new plant at Richmond, which will double the firm's capacity to pro-duce agricultural chemicals for the duce agricultural chemicals for the Northern California market. It is sched-uled to be in operation in February. The new plant will replace the company's present agricultural chemicals unit at Berkeley

The facility now under construction is designed to produce a broad range of both dry and liquid agricultural chemi-

World Agricultural Fair

The United States will demonstrate its newest techniques of agricultural re-search, production, and marketing at the First World Agriculture Fair to be held in New Delhi, India, Dec. 11, 1959 thru

in New Delhi, India, Dec. 11, 1999 thru
Feb. 14, 1960.
The U.S. exhibit at the fair is a joint
undertaking of the Department of Commerce, Department of Agriculture,
Atomic Energy Commission and the
U.S. Information Agency.
"We believe that this is the largest and

most complete agricultural exhibit ever attempted," Secretary Benson declared. "It will mirror American agricultural efficiency through these steps: Our land and its resources, research and technol-ogy, information and education, applied technology on the farm, marketing of farm products at home and abroad, life in a farm community, and a look at the atomic age in agriculture."

Theme of the exhibit is "Food, Family, Friendship and Freedom."

L. P. Brown Is Speaker

L. Palmer Brown, head of the L. P. Brown Co. in Memphis, recently addressed the One Hundred Club-prominent Memphis businessmen's club dedicated to financially assisting widows and children of firemen and law enforcement officers killed on duty.



Bob Taylor Agricultural Photo

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The Rewards of Safety

WHY DOES anyone in industry want to prevent accidents?

Ask five people and you'll probably get five different answers: to improve production . . . to reduce costs . . . to improve public relations . . . to improve employer-employee relations . . . to make a better safety record. There will proba-

a better safety record. There will probably be still other answers if you ask more people the same question.

At Buckeye we feel the most important reason for preventing accidents is to save lives and to eliminate suffering so that our people can retain their health and be physically fit to provide for their families.

That's our philosophy which got its start 10 years ago when we launched an intensive safety drive with one main purpose: to provide a safer place for every-one so that the human suffering resultfrom negligent accidents could be eliminated.

eliminated.

The first step was to plan a type of program that would decrease our lost time frequency rate. To accomplish this aim more effectively, a program was devised that would provide, for everyone, participation in some type of safety work. This program was divided into two categories: Individual participation and group participation.

In the area of individual participation.

In the area of individual participation, the first objective was, and continues to be, to educate each employee in our organization. This includes top management, superintendents, supervisors, foremen, and operators. Each person learns of, and participates in, our entire program. To coordinate the safety program,

a competent person was selected to be our Safety Engineer.

• Training Starts Early — Safety at Buckeye begins with employment. The prospective employee is interviewed by the personnel department, by the department superintendent, and by the foreman. After the interview and check of references (which includes a check of the prospective employee's past safety record experience), the Safety Engineer discusses with the individual the Employment Manual, which stresses safety rules and regulations. Thus, the new employee becomes safety-conscious before ever entering his department for work. When the employee reports for work, his foreman instructs him on safe practices on his individual job for at least fifteen minutes during each of the first three weeks following employment.

In the area of group participation, each employee is required to attend at least one safety meeting each month. This also applies to the Plant Manager, who begins each month by having a safety meeting with superintendents, supervisors, foremen, and staff personnel. The minutes of this meeting are distributed to all departments as a source of information and material for departmen-

tal meetings.

A continuous visual program is conducted in the plant. This program includes color coding of all chemical, steam, electrical and stock lines, and display of safety banners and posters. Color slides and 8-millimeter movies are made of unsafe acts and conditions, which are immediately corrected, as well as of safe and well-kept areas. If you don't believe that a man seeing himself doing the wrong thing is more effective than being told about it, then you should try it some-time. It is another case where "a picture is worth a thousand words." These pictures are shown to the employees for comparative purposes.

· Two Approaches - Two different approaches for our monthly management safety meeting have been used.

The first approach has been to select a committee of four people who conduct the meeting in conjunction with the Safety Engineer. The committee is made up of one new member each month, and each person serves for four months. The new member selected is the foreman or supervisor who has had a minor injury under his supervision.

OBED WINDHAM, Safety Engineer, trying to find a place to hang another award of honor, on the bulletin board at Buckeye's Memphis plant.





A. FRANK KENNEDY

General Production Manager, **Buckeye Cellulose** Corporation, Memphis, Tenn.

The second approach has been to assign the safety meeting to an individual department, with the superintendent and his supervision group being responsible for preparing and conducting the entire meeting. Supervision is also responsible for filling out and returning to the Safety Engineer each day a printed form of any unsafe practice observed in the plant. The Safety Engineer investigates all items and refers them to each department, where corrective action is taken. The conducting of the management safety meeting and the investigation of unsafe acts and conditions by supervision has played an important part in the development of our safety program.

· Hold World's Safety Record - All of our 600 employees are very proud of their safety accomplishments. In 10 years we have reduced our Lost Time Frequency Rate from 2.3 to zero and we currently hold the World's Safety Record for the Pulp Industry. Every Buckeye employee realizes that a lot of effort and hard work had to be done to reach these goals. On five occasions, one million man-hours, or more, was reached—and each time we started over with more enthusiasm and determination to surpass the previous record. Since a total of more than 4,500,000 man-hours has now been reached, the employees are just as deter-

reached, the employees are just as determined to keep the safety record going. We hope to reach 5,000,000 man-hours by the end of the year.

To the three E's of safety (Education, Engineering, and Enforcement) we've added other E's at Buckeye — Enthusiasm and Essential Effort, We believe that if all employees are enthusiastic over the program, then it is essential that everyone exert great effort to obtain the same results. By using this approach,

we hope to eliminate the unsafe acts and conditions and to correct the unsafe attitude of an individual. We hope our people will be eager to suggest changes that will result in better guards, better equipment, improved protective equipment, improved fire protection, the elimination of health hazards, and better methods of handling material.

At Buckeye we feel safety is as important as quality, production, or cost—possibly more so. We know it is necessary to have a safe place for our employees to work if we are to expect a good job of quality and production. It is imperative to treat safety as a job to be done and to have a given program with the follow-up necessary to obtain the end results. Without safety and a planned safety program,

it would be impractical to expect any reasonable goals of quality, production, and cost to be attained in any plant. A plant that is clean, well-kept, and safe has good quality, production, and cost. Without our emphasis on safety, we couldn't expect to do our best work and to keep our people exerting the effort necessary to meet the competition that exists in industry today.

exists in industry today.

So where does the responsibility for safety at Buckeye lie? Exactly where the responsibility for quality, production, and cost lies—with the mill management, with the superintendents, with the foremen, and with the operators; to be exact, with every employee who is on our payroll. Unless each person feels the responsibility, the plant will not be as safe as

it could be, and it will make every job more difficult for everyone. Although the responsibility is upon the

individual, still, group planning and participation is very important in the execu-tion of our safety program. Sometimes, in group meetings employees have of-fered suggestions that they would have never otherwise mentioned. On other occasions, one department has been able to offer better solutions to another department's problem, and the group meeting thereby provides an opportunity for an interchange of ideas that results in benefits to the organization. By giving these employees an opportunity to make a con-tribution, there is created a feeling of unity in working toward a common goal or in solving a common problem. Just as in solving problems in quality, production, or cost, so is the group united into a working team by bending its efforts toward creating and maintaining a safe place in which to work. This attitude of unity is best created in the supervisory and the management meetings. In addition to developing a team spirit among team members, the use of group meetings also cause a feeling of friendly competition between the various teams or depart-ments and results in even more productive ideas and accomplishments.

 Rewards of Program — The small amount of time spent by employees in safety meetings, and the cost of carrying out our safety program are more than compensated for by the reduction of accidents among our personnel and the generation of a feeling of cooperation in order to have a job well done.

What are the rewards we expect from a good safety program?

good safety program?
We expect that the number of accidents will be reduced.
We expect better morale, because

We expect better morale, because employees and the public alike will come to regard our mill as a good place to work—where the worth and dignity of the individual is placed ahead of everything else.

dignity of the individual is placed ahead of everything else.

We expect better teamwork in our organization so that a better quality product will be produced at a lower

We expect less curtailment of production.

But the greatest of all rewards we expect from our safety program is that the direct and indirect physical suffering, the mental anguish, and the fatal accidents that shall surely accompany injuries will be greatly

We are all proud of our safety record at Buckeye; however, we hope that several pulp and paper mills will surpass the present world's record now held by The Buckeye Cellulose Corp., because it will definitely improve the lost time frequency rate of all mills and of the entire

industry.

The greatest reward of any safety program lies in the fact that, if accidents are reduced, then some employe, or employees, will be with us for many years to come, instead of being struck down by negligence that could have been eliminated by some direct planning or forestought. In back of all our concern for safety at Buckeye is the knowledge that if we can do one thing to improve our mills and to save one person from a physical handicap, or possibly a fatal accident, we will have done something of value that lies well beyond measuring.

we will have done something of value that lies well beyond measuring.

As one great statesman once said—
"Next to creating a life, the greatest thing man can do is save a life."



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Stoneville Cotton

Production Forecast

"Cloudless Days-Improving Conditions"

VISITS WITH FARMERS in dozens of Delta cotton fields convince one that there is a general feeling of optimism about the 1959 cotton crop. Yields are above average, the crop matured normally, and the quality is excellent. Along with these bright prospects for cotton are outstanding crops of corn and soybeans. Certainly these are reasons enough for optimism.

Scientists working in many phases of cotton research at the Delta Branch Experiment Station are optimistic, too. The reasons for this hopeful outlook, however, go beyond the current crop year. There are so many promising research projects under way that only a confirmed pessimist could fail to see the encouraging future for cotton production.

To describe each of the research projects with cotton would require more space than is available here. A few areas of research have been selected to illustrate the program of the Station.

Soils, Fertilizers, and Irrigation

Handling of excess water has always been a major concern on Delta farms. Before 1920, research at the Station had shown that tile drains were not the answer to the problem. During the early 1930's, work was begun to determine the advantages and disadvantages of producing crops on raised lands.

Lands were constructed with muledrawn plows and scrapers. This method of land forming required a great deal of time, lots of mules, and lots of chewing tobacco. Crops grew well on the ridges but in the depressions between lands usually suffered from excess water. The practice did not gain wide acceptance. With the advent of the rubber-tired

With the advent of the rubber-tired tractor and the mechanical picker came a new appreciation of field topography. Timeliness of operations is one of the major benefits of mechanization. This benefit does not materialize where pot holes keep machines out of fields following rain.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to measure experimentally the benefits of land leveling on a field scale because of soil variability and the fact that topographies of unleveled fields are as individualistic as fingerprints. In this case, the desirability of the practice is so obvious that experimental evidence is not necessary. Sufficient data are available to indicate the safe gradient and length of slope on most Delta soils.

Before extensive land-leveling operations were under way, the question which concerned Delta farmers was whether or not making substantial cuts and fills would result in reduced crop fields.

Here the experiment stations could and

By WILLIAM L. GILES

Superintendent,
Delta Branch,
Mississippi Experiment Station,
Stoneville, Miss.

did collect data which answered the question.

A team consisting of a soil chemist and an agricultural engineer collected yield data from leveled fields throughout the Delta in 1956, 1957, and 1958. Fields were selected where cut and fill sheets were available so each yield sample was collected from an area known to have been cut, filled, or neutral. Excellent cooperation from farmers, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Extension Service made this work possible.

Results of this study have shown that no ill effects can be expected from land leveling where the work is done proporty.

Results of this study have shown that no ill effects can be expected from land leveling where the work is done properly. It has shown that in one exceptional case a heavy cut exposed poorly drained clay which yielded less than the original surface soil.

The study has also shown that landleveling operations result in soil compaction from equipment traffic. This fact has resulted in a general recommendation for deep tillage following land leveling.

leveling.

Mistakes have been made in leveling.

Many of the mistakes have been made
where contractors with no experience in
crop production did the work. Where soilmoisture content and soils maps are disregarded, the difficulties can be expected.

With efficient farm-size soil-moving equipment available, land leveling has become a standard practice in the Delta.

Fertilizer experiments have been a part of the Station's research program for more than 50 years. In order to keep up with changing cultural practices, it is necessary to continue work with fertilizers. Superior insect control and irrigation have, for example, made higher rates of fertilizer profitable. At present, tests are being conducted to determine optimum fertilizer rates on skip-row cotton and irrigated cotton.

Field and laboratory experiments are being conducted to follow nitrogen loss in Delta soils. Results from this research have already revealed new facts regarding nitrogen loss. When the work is finished, it will be possible to make recommendations on time and rates of application of fertilizers and sources which will result in more profit to the producer.

Irrigation research is continuing and

has been strengthened by the addition of an economic evaluation of the practice. With an ample supply of ground and surface water and leveled fields, the Delta has an unrivaled potential for irrigated crop production.

Mechanization

Mechanization research at the Delta Branch Station has made countless valuable contributions to advances in cotton production. These advances have not been limited to the Delta but have found places wherever cotton is grown. The work is a cooperative Federal-State research effort.

Cotton-Mechanization research has long been limited by a lack of funds and a lack of sufficiently-trained scientists to do the things that need doing. There has been such a heavy demand for practical information on the use of machines in cotton production that there has been little time for research dealing with fundamental problems.

The last Congress appropriated additional funds for Cotton-Mechanization research at Stoneville. This is the brightest hope for this area of cotton-production research in many-a-year. Plans are already on the drawing board for a laboratory facility, and additional workers are on the job.

This added Federal support will be used to expand research on machine harvest, the application of chemicals, and seedbed preparation and planting. Harvesting research has been given first priority and is receiving concentrated effort this havest season.

Weed Control

Controlling weeds in cotton still accounts for the largest single item of expense in producing the crop. Any practical methods for reducing weed-control costs and for reducing hand labor required for weed control are welcomed by farmers.

One of the causes for optimism in the future of cotton production in the Delta is the sound weed-control research program at the Station. This is another Federal-State effort and represents cooperation at its very finest.

A new well-equipped laboratory and greenhouse are making possible the rapid screening of both chemicals and methods before taking them to the field. This facility has greatly increased the efficiency of the program.

of the program.

A grant from the National Cotton
Council has made possible an expansion
of work with post-emergence chemicals.
A professional worker and assistants

(Continued on Page 27)

Council Announces **Meeting Plans**

■ JOINT PRODUCTION-Mechanization Conference scheduled for Jan. 13-14 at Hotel Peabody.

Cost reduction and quality preservation will be emphasized Jan. 14-15 at the Beltwide Production-Mechanization Con-ference at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press will publish the Conference proceedings on Jan. 24, in cooperation with the National Cotton Council, which will distribute Cotton Council, which will distribute these official proceedings as reprinted from The Press

Cooperating with the Council are farm organizations, land grant colleges of the Cotton Belt, USDA, the agricultural Belt, chemicals and farm implement industries and others.

· Tentative Program - Tentatively the speakers and their topics will include: Opening Statement, Conference Chair-man J. D. Hays, vice-president, Alabama Farm Bureau, Huntsville.

Where Is Cotton Headed?, Dr. M. K. Horne, Jr., chief economist, National Cotton Council, Memphis.

What Price Quality ?- From A Breeder's Viewpoint, Dr. Charles F. Lewis, and Dr. Thomas Kerr, heads, Cotton Genetics and Breeding Section and Cotton Quality Investigations Section, respectively, Cotton and Cordage Fibers Research Branch, ARS-USDA, Beltsville, Md.

Relationship of Seed Quality on Cold Tolerance and Seedling Diseases, Dr. Neil D. Fulton, plant pathologist, Arkansas Experiment Station, Fayetteville.

Use of Fertilizer to Cut Cotton Produc-

Cotton Plant Response to Variations in Soil Moisture, Dr. R. R. Bruce, agronomist, Mississippi Experiment Station, State

Promising Chemical Approaches to Cotton Fruiting Control, Dr. V. T. Walhood, plant physiologist, USDA, U.S. Cotton Field Station, Shafter, Calif., and Dr. H. R. Carns, plant physiologist, USDA-UCLA, Los Angeles, Calif.

Implications of What We Know About Insect Resistance to Insecticides, speaker to be named.

Plans for Comprehensive Research Program on the Boll Weevil, Dr. E. F. Knip-ling, director, Entomology Research Di-vision, ARS-USDA, Beltsville, Md.

The Pilot Agricultural Weather Pro gram in the Mississippi Delta, J. A. Riley, agricultural meteorologist, U.S. Weather Bureau, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

New Developments in Application of Pesticides, Lambert H. Wilkes, agricul-tural engineer, Texas Experiment Sta-tion, College Station. Mechanized Cultural Practices That En-

hance Cotton Quality Preservation, Rex F. Colwick, coordinator, Regional Cotton Mechanization Project, State College,

Defoliation-Moisture Relationships in Quality Harvesting, O. B. Wooten, agri-cultural engineer, USDA, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., and R. A. Montgomery, cotton technologist,



J. D. HAYS

U.S. Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

Cotton Quality Preservation Program in Missouri, J. M. Ragsdale, Extension ginning and marketing specialist, University of Missouri, Columbia.

New Developments in Ginning Equipment, Charles M. Merkel, engineer in charge, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.

Cotton Pest Control and Harvest Aid Guides for 1960 (panel), leader to be selected.

Diseases, Dr. C. D. Ranney, plant pathologist, Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.
Weeds, Dr. Walter K. Porter, Jr., physi-

ologist, Louisiana Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.

Insects, Dr. C. R. Jordan, extension entomologist, University of Georgia, Athens

Defoliation, Dr. Wayne C. Hall, head, Plant Physiology and Pathology Department, Texas A&M College, College Station.

Application Equipment, Tom E. Corley, agricultural engineer, Alabama Experiment Station, Auburn.

Jim Low, National Association of Man-ufacturers, will be guest speaker at the

Mellorine Production Rose in October

OCTOBER production of mellorine and other frozen desserts made with fats and oils other than milkfat was estimated at 3,340,000 gallons. This output was 11 per-cent above October, 1958, and 36 percent more than the five-year average for the month. The cumulative January-October production was nine percent greater than the 10-month total of last year and 39 percent higher than the average for the period, USDA figures indicate.

Production of ice cream during October, estimated at 53,605,000 gallons, was one percent larger than in October 1958, and was 14 percent greater than the 1956-57 average for the month. This ex-ceeds the output of October in all other years of record except 1946.

■ GAYLE HART, Elk City District gin cashier, is the first woman to complete 30 years with the Western Cottonoil Co., and has received a cer-tificate from M. L. WILLIAMS, district manager.



Business Picks Up at Dallas Exchange

INTEREST IN FIGURES reached a new high at the Dallas Cotton Exchange on Nov. 19. As the picture shows, however, the figures were those of students from Texas Woman's University rather than the prices of cotton posted on the board behind them. Cotton research activities at TWU were explained to Exchange members and guests by Deans Pauline Beery Mack and Sammie Ross, and students modeled cotton garments. Patti Pondant was student director and commentator. Fifteen students seeking to be Maid of Cotton participated in a contest, in which judges selected three finalists: Genevieve Hogue, Commerce; Katherine Specht, New Braunfels; and Elizabeth Dill, Dallas. TWU, in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas and private firms, conducts varied cotton research programs.

Gins Profit From Sale of Burs

DETERSBURG Cooperative Gins (near Plainview, Texas) are making a profitable enterprise of cotton burs.

Ronald Weaver, manager of the three gins, said the handling of burs returned a net cash profit of more than \$2,900 in 1959. A complete service in hauling and

distributing burs is provided by the gins for \$2 per ton. The gins could afford to haul and spread the burs free rather than

burn them, Weaver said.

• Don't Need Burners - Putting burs back on the land, Weaver pointed out, eliminates the necessity of outside burners. Sparks from these burners often may be blown into nearby trailers filled with

cotton, creating costly fires.

The Petersburg gins purchased bur distributing equipment in 1955. The equipment for each gin includes an over-

Composting Gin Trash Will Kill Verticillium Wilt

Composting of cotton plant residues following ginning operations destroys the Verticillium wilt organism and eliminates it as a possible source of added infection in next year's crop, according to E. E. Staffeldt, assistant professor of biology

at New Mexico State University.

The Chamberino Gin in Dona Ana
County has been composting its plant material wastes for several years, Staf-

feldt said. The gin composts all its waste in one large pile. The continued addition of non-treated, infested gin trash to productive land could lead to greater spread of wilt in New Mexico, the biologist said

Staffeldt's composting experiment is described in the November issue of the Plant Disease Reporter, a USDA publication. It was run in cooperation with the U.S. Cotton Ginning Research Laboratory at Mesilla Park.

The experiment indicated that temperatures developing in the four trench-type compost piles killed the Verticillium wilt

organisms.

The gin trash was put through a hammermill, watered before being put in the test piles and watered again as it was placed in the enclosures, which were sixplaced in the enclosures, which were six-by-eight-by-two-foot pits. Wilt-infected stalks were planted in each pile. Treat-ments of the four piles included soil biotics, Fertosan, fungi, and a non-amended check. Temperatures were re-corded for 36 days, and the highest was 68.3 degrees Centigrade in the check

Regular addition of organic matter to southern New Mexico soils is desirable because of their low inherent organic content, Staffeldt said. Gin trash is one source of organic matter, and much of this plant material from the cotton-growing areas of New Mexico harbors Verticillium wilt organisms. An increasing amount of this material has been returned to the soil without prior treat-

ment during the past few years.

The biologist said that some farmers began adding cotton gin trash to their fields as soon as it was available, others waited until after frost, and still others used it for cattle bedding before applying it to the fields. Regardless of these methods of applying gin trash to fields, Verti-

cillium wilt organisms remained alive, Staffeldt said.

head bur box and a cyclone attachment which cost about \$1,800.

In addition there are three used trucks equipped with special beds for spreading the burs. The trucks are valued at a total of about \$3,100. Burs sold by the three gins last year totaled 5,681 tons.

 Less Fire Hazard Cited lieves the reduction in the fire hazard alone is enough to offset the labor and equipment expense involved in hauling and spreading burs on the land.

Supervisors of the Hale County Con-servation District are encouraging more gins to consider making the burs able to spread on the land. Joe Tinney, head of the Plainview Soil Conservation Service, says the burs in Hale County are worth "well over \$100,000," as conserva-tion farmers have created a big demand burs to improve and maintain soil

fertility.
Gins, Tinney says, have "an opportunity to make a profit from handling the burs, in addition to getting a sharp increase in business resulting from increased yields where burs are applied to the soil."

Reports from farmers in the Peters burg area indicate that an increased yield of almost one-half bale of lint per acre is being obtained where five to six tons

burs per acre were applied earlier.

Burs have a variety of conservation uses, Tinney says. They are "excellent for emergency use as a soil cover for hazardous blow areas, places where soil has been removed in leveling operations, cover for establishing grasses and general use in conservation crop rotations.

Cotton Institute Will Support Wool Plan

AMERICAN Cotton Manufacturers' Institute has approved a resolution pledging help to the woolen manufacturing industry in its efforts to avoid further injury from imports.

James A. Chapman of Spartanburg, S.C., ACMI president, said the textile industry trade association directors acted in the light of the Department of State's announced plan to renegotiate tariff concessions and the tariff quota on woolen and worsted fabrics.

The resolution revealed the industry is concerned particularly because the government has failed to indicate any intention "to correct the extensive damage to our domestic wool textile indus-try caused by tariff reductions and the consequent increases in imports from both Western European and Asian mills."

It pointed out that, since 1947, woolen and worsted fabric imports have increased by more than 850 percent, resulting in the closing of hundreds of mills, the loss of more than 100,000 jobs and a reduction in American output by almost 50 percent.

At Ranchers' Cotton Oil

Fire Prevention Training Program Pays Mill

Employees of Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., are credited with having prevented serious fire damage at the mill on Nov. 17. A fire which started in the dust collector in the meal room did only \$1,500 damage.

Mid-Valley Fire District has been holding weekly meetings to train Ranchers employees in fire prevention and control. Employees had the fire virtually under control by the time firemen arrived.

■ O. D. RADNEY is Paymaster Gin manager at Lobo, Texas.

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 - SOY BEANS
 - PEANUTS
 - GRAINS

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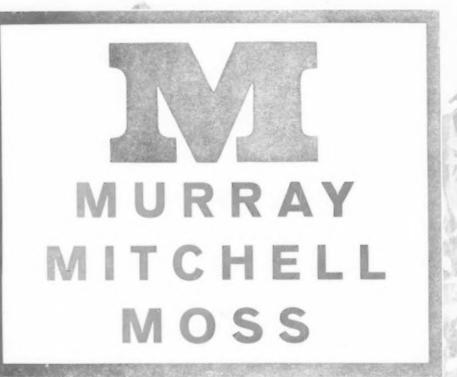
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OF TEXAS, INC.

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THE ADDITION OF A THIRD MEMBER TO THE BIG M FAMILY...PRODUCERS AND SUPPLIERS OF THE WORLD'S OUTSTANDING COTTON GINNING MACHINERY





COTTON GIN DIVISION

THE WORLD'S LEADING LINE OF COTTON GINNING MACHINERY.

THE NUMBER OF "FIRSTS" DESIGNED, PERFECTED AND PRODUCED BY MURRAY ARE TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION BUT ARE KNOWN BY USERS OF COTTON GINNING MACHINERY THE WORLD OVER.

FOR A QUARTER OF A CENTURY, MURRAY HAS RECOGNIZED THE OUTSTANDING SUPERIORITY OF EXTRACTOR-CLEANER-FEEDERS PRODUCED BY THE JOHN E. MITCHELL COMPANY, SPECIALISTS IN THIS LINE, AND HAVE FURNISHED MITCHELL UNITS EXCLUSIVELY WITH MURRAY COTTON GINNING OUTFITS. IN RECENT YEARS THE SUPER CHAMPLINE OF MITCHELL UNITS HAS BEEN UNEQUALED FOR CAPACITY AND CLASS OF WORK PERFORMED.

DURING RECENT YEARS THE EXCELLENT CLASS OF WORK PERFORMED BY MOSS-GORDIN BATTERY LINT CLEANERS HAS BECOME A FACT RECOGNIZED BY IMPARTIAL OBSERVERS, USERS, AND COTTON CLASSERS. EXTREMELY WIDE ACCEPTANCE OF MOSS UNITS BY USERS AND OUTSTANDING RESULTS PRODUCED BY MURRAY GINNING OUTFITS INCORPORATING MOSS UNITS HAS PROMPTED THE DECISION BY MURRAY MANAGEMENT TO SELL MOSS-GORDIN BATTERY LINT CLEANERS EXCLUSIVELY WITH MURRAY COTTON GINNING MACHINERY.

FOR MANY YEARS MURRAY HAS FOLLOWED THE PRACTICE OF SELLING THE BEST POSSIBLE UNITS PRODUCED BY SPECIALISTS IN EACH PARTICULAR FIELD IN ORDER TO FURNISH CUSTOMERS THE BEST POSSIBLE COMPLETE GINNING OUTFITS. EXPERIENCE DEFINITELY PROVES SPECIALISTS IN CERTAIN LINES, PRODUCING LARGE VOLUMES OF THE TYPE UNITS REQUIRED, CAN AND DO OFFER USERS MORE VALUE FOR DOLLARS EXPENDED IN PURCHASE PRICE.

MURRAY'S DESIRE TO FURNISH USERS COTTON GINNING OUTFITS THAT WILL PROCESS MORE AND BETTER BALES OF COTTON PER HOUR, AND HAVING HIGHEST POSSIBLE SALES VALUE PROMPTS OUR CONTINUING THE PRACTICE OF OFFERING AND SELLING OUTSTANDING UNITS PRODUCED BY SPECIALISTS IN EACH PARTICULAR FIELD AND INCORPORATING THESE OUTSTANDING UNITS IN OUR COMPLETE COTTON GINNING OUTFITS.

OUR EXPERIENCED SALES ENGINEERS LOCATED IN ALL PRINCIPAL COTTON GROWING AREAS OF THE WORLD WILL BE HAPPY TO DISCUSS YOUR NEEDS AND OFFER HELPFUL
SUGGESTIONS IN CONNECTION WITH THE INSTALLATION OF MURRAY INDIVIDUAL
MACHINES, MITCHELL EXTRACTOR-CLEANER-FEEDERS, MOSS-GORDIN LINT CLEANERS, OR
COMPLETE COTTON GINNING OUTFITS.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC



DALLAS . ATLANTA . MEMPHIS . FRESNO



NCPA President Congratulates Dr. Phelps

RICHARD PHELPS, left, assistant director of research and education for National Cottonseed Products Associations, is shown receiving congratulations from C. W. Hand, Pelham, Ga., NCPA president, upon completing his work for a Ph.D. from Michigan State, Garlon A. Harper, seated, NCPA director of research and education, looks on. Hand visited with oil mill leaders and the staff of the NCPA office in Dallas during a recent trip to Lubbock, where he was one of the judges in the Plains Maid of Cotton Contest.

One-Variety Law Challenger • Cotton Outlook Asks USDA To Make Test

Mal Carberry, Fresno, Calif., has announced that he will ask USDA to make test plantings of Delta & Pine Land Co. cotton in the San Joaquin Valley in 1960 to compare it with Acala 4-42. Carberry planted a variety other than the legallyprescribed variety this season, and was fined for violation of California's onevariety law for the San Joaquin Valley.

For '60 Good

THE AGRICULTURAL outlook for 1960 is for some further decline in both agricultural prices and farm incomes, USDA

Decline in realized net income next year may be about one-half as large as decline this year. For first three quarters of 1959, annual rate of realized net farm income was \$11,200,000,000, about two billion (15 percent) below the same period of 1958.

The cotton situation indicates disapearance during the current season at about 14 million bales. Domestic con-sumption for 1959-60 season is estimated at about nine million bales, while exports are "expected to be at least 5,500,000 bales."

Per capita consumption of cotton in

1959 is estimated at about 26 pounds, Record supplies of edible fats, oils and oilseeds in 1959-60 are predicted, with domestic and export demand remaining strong. Total exports of food fats and oils (including oil equivalent of soybeans) raay reach about 3,600,000,000 pounds, 10 percent more than in 1958-59.

HOT AIR CHAMBERS HOT AIR

HOT AIR

travels through the cotton (not with it) for maximum drying.

GIN SUPPLY CO.

4008 Commerce DALLAS 26, TEXAS

E. F. Drew Will Expand **California Plants**

E. F. Drew and Co. expects to expand its vegetable oil products plants at Lindsay and Strathmore, Calif., according to John M. Hagerty, general manager of Pacific Coast operations. Drew head-quarters are at Boonton, N.J.

During the past year, Drew acquired the properties of the former Malaga Oil Co. and Strathmore Vegetable Oil Co. in California. The two plants are about four miles apart.

Soybean Research **Council Meets**

THE SOYBEAN Research Council of the National Soybean Processors' Associa-tion met in Buffalo, N.Y., Nov. 11, pre-ceding the Cornell Nutritional Conference held Nov. 12-13.

The Council considers published re-

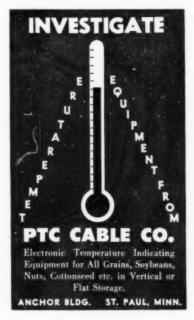
search and other technical matters in both edible and industrial utilization of soybean products, and supervises industry sponsored research project on be-half of NSPA members. Reports of utili-zation research of interest to members were given at the Buffalo meeting.

were given at the Buffalo meeting.
Soybean Research Council members include: Fred H. Hafner, chairman,
General Mills, Inc.; Dr. M. J. Brinegar,
Allied Mills, Inc.; Dr. Wilfred Witz,
Archer-Daniels-Midland; Dr. Philip D.
Aines, Buckeye Cotton Oil Division; Dr.
A. R. Baldwin, Cargill, Inc.; Dr. W. W.
Cravens, McMillen Feed Mills; Dr. Everott Blasing. The Fillshury. Co.: Dr. Havade ett Blasing, The Pillsbury Co.; Dr. Harold L. Wilcke, Ralston Purina Co.; ward Handschumaker, Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc.; Dr. K. N. Wright, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.; Dr. Hans Wolff, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co.; Dr. Karl F. Mattil, Swift & Co.; Dr. John C. Cowan, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division; Dr. C. Witham, Northern Utilization Research and Development Division; and R. C. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors Association.

Plan Atlanta Program

Officials of Carolinas Ginners' Association and the Georgia and Alabama Ginners' Associations met recently to Ginners' Associations met recently to plan the program for their joint annual meeting. This will be held Feb. 5-6 in Atlanta, in conjunction with Southeast-ern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit at the Biltmore Hotel.

JAMES B. WILLIAMS, Bal-four, Guthrie Co., has been elected presi-dent of Fresno Employers' Association.



Wilmer Smith Named ACPA President

COTTON PRODUCER delegates to the American Cotton Producer Associates in Memphis Nov. 20 elected Wilmer Smith, Lynn County (Texas) cotton farmer, as the 1959-60 president of ACPA. Smith is vice-president of the Plains

Smith is vice-president of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc. On his election he announced a six-point program for ACPA.

It includes: 1. A membership drive to unite cotton producers in all states from South Carolina to California; 2. A review of all present policies of ACPA and the revision of such policies to bring them up to date; 3. Development of a present and future stand on farm legislation for cotton producers; 4. To establish a system of rotating meeting places of ACPA representatives, with the next meeting to be held in Lubbock, probably in late January or early February; 5. To put ACPA on a sound financial basis; and 6. ACPA will strive to work with other agricultural groups in any and all matters pertaining to improvement of the cotton industry.

American Cotton Producer Associates is governed by a president and six vice-presidents, one from each of the member organizations — Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina and the Texas High Plains. Vice-presidents are named by member organizations and will be announced at the next meeting, Smith explained.

Smith, who produces cotton on some L200 acres in Lynn County, also is president of the Plains Co-op Oil Mill, Lubbock; a director of Texas Tech College, Lubbock; a director of the Federal Land



WILMER SMITH

Bank, Texas Federation of Cooperatives, and Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

E. T. Harris, Retired Texas Oil Mill Manager, Dies

E. T. (Gene) Harris, who spent 43 years in the oil mill business until he retired in 1953, died Nov. 20 at Houston. He was 71.

Harris started in the oil mill business on Jan. 1, 1910, with Bencini Oil Mills at Fort Worth and continued with the firm when it was purchased by Swift. He managed the Swift Oil Mill at Houston for about 35 years, and was an honorary member of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Survivors include his wife; a daughter, Mrs. Gerrit Willem van Hillo, who lives in South America; a son, Major E. T. Harris of the U.S. Air Force; and a sister, Mrs. Connie Harris Wooten of Dallas.

Memphis School Named For P&G Soap

Lenox School, now in Memphis, got its name from a popular brand of soap sold by Procter & Gamble 50 years ago.

In 1909, residents of a small community on the outskirts of Memphis were in a lather over losing their school to another community. They decided to incorporate, according to the Memphis Commercial Appeal. Tradition is that there was a large sign on the depot advertising Lenox Soap, and a salesman had his mail addressed to "Lenox." The town and school adopted this name. Mrs. R. C. Tillinghast of Memphis recounted the history of the school at the recent fiftieth anniversary celebration, sponsored by the PTA.

Mexico Encourages Safflower

Mexico is encouraging safflower as a winter crop in Sonora and Sinaloa, according to USDA. Some of the plantings may replace cotton.

GREATER CAPACITY...HIGHER QUALITY The CEN-TENNIAL COMBINATION 120-SAW GIN is designed to meet this vital need. * * * * * Large Stainless Steel Roll Box, Precision Ground Ribs mounted on Steel Rib Rails, Die Cast Aluminum Space Blocks, Highly Efficient Overhead Cleaning and Moting Chamber, Permanently Sealed Ball Bearings — are a few of the outstanding features. TOP PERFORMANCE UNDER ALL

a few of the outstanding features.

TOP PERFORMANCE UNDER ALL
GINNING CONDITIONS! This is the
report from ginners who are operating the Combination 120 this season.

Write for Descriptive Bulletin.

Cotton Gin co.

Dallas, Texas · Columbus, Ga. · Memphis, Tenn.



OF YEAR BEING CHOSEN

Members of the industry who wish to submit names of outstanding ginning leaders for this honor should send information to the office of the state association in which the nominee lives.

Detailed information regarding qualifications upon which the state and national committees grade nominees in making their selections has been distributed by the National Cotton Ginners' Association, through the office of Tom Murray, executive vice-president, Decatur, Ga.

tur, Ga.

Pictured on these pages are ginning leaders who have been chosen National Ginner of the Year in the past. As the selections for 1959 are made by the state groups, they will be reported to the National Association offices and announced by The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, official publication for state and national ginners' organizations.



J. F. McLAURIN 1954 — South Carolina

ELECTION of the nation's outstanding ginner of the year of 1959 now is underway. The man chosen will be honored at the annual convention of National Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas, April 3, 1960. He will be given the title of National Ginner of the Year and receive the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy, which honors the memory of the Oklahoma cotton ginning leader who contributed se much to the industry and to the National Association.

National Ginner of the Year will be selected from nominees chosen by state and regional organizations of ginners. Each of these state nominees will be honored as the outstanding ginner in his own state, and receive a plaque.

States have been asked to select their nominees as early as possible, so that plaques may be prepared in time for presentation at the state conventions.





W. J. ESTES 1955 — Georgia



W. L. GRIFFIN 1958 — New Mexico



JEROME JALUFKA 1957 — Texas



WINSTON LOVELACE 1956 — New Mexico

Cotton Disease Control

(Continued from Page 7)

spread that general recommendations can be made. Others are more localized and depend upon certain combinations of environmental conditions for expression. Consequently, control recommendations may require considerable modification to meet local or specialized conditions. For this reason, recommendations for one area or state may differ from those for another. For example, fusarium wilt has long been a problem in the Southeastern Cotton Belt, particularly on the lighter soils, but has never been reported on cotton in the irrigated Southwest. Therefore, fusarium-resistant varieties are recommended for the Southeast but not for the Southwest.

Anthracnose and ascochyta blight occur in the humid regions but are never encountered in the arid part of the Cotton Belt. Bacterial blight, boll rots, and seedling diseases occur across the entire Cotton Belt but do not constitute a serious problem in every area each year. Anthracnose, which formerly caused severe seedling losses and boll rot, has practically been eliminated by an effective seed treatment program. Bacterial blight may now be largely controlled through the use of resistant varieties and by seed treatment.

A simple and practical control has been developed for phymatotrichum root rot. Control in the rain-fed areas consists of fall plowing, phosphate applications and use of hubam clover as a cover crop. Heavy applications of green manures or barnyard manure are recommended in the irrigated areas. These

treatments apparently change the microbiological relationships sufficiently to suppress root rot development.

Several species of nematodes are known to attack the cotton plant; cause damage to the root system and in most cases reduce yields significantly. One fusarium-resistant variety, Auburn 56, has considerable tolerance to nematodes and is being planted rather extensively in certain wilt-infested areas that are heavily infested with the root-knot nematode. Yields in these areas have been more than doubled by the simple practice of using a resistant variety. Soil fumigation also gives satisfactory control of nematodes. Any of the recommended nematocides are effective when used according to recommendations.

In certain areas where seedling diseases are particularly severe, soil fungicides are being used to supplement seed treatments as an added assurance of obtaining and maintaining a stand of plants.

Even though, with one exception, the varieties grown in the Southwest are tolerant to verticillium wilt, it is still considered a real production hazard. Fortunately this wilt is not as widespread or as destructive in the Southeast. Apparently a high degree of resistance may be obtained only by wide crosses between our current Upland varieties and certain cotton relatives or introduced species. This approach will require many years at the very best before a commercial variety can be produced. Until this has been done, the losses from verticillium wilt will continue; certain cultural practices such as increasing plant populations and plant-

ing on cantaloupe-type beds, however, have been helpful in reducing the losses.

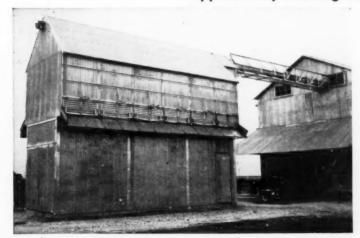
By full utilization of available resistance, the cotton farmer today is in much better position to reduce or avoid losses from fusarium wilt, bacterial blight, and the seedling disease complex. Fortunately more and more resistant varieties are being grown by farmers and to the extent that this is done, we may expect not only a reduction in current losses but also a reduction in the inoculum potential. This reduction should eventually mean that even farmers who continue to plant susceptible varieties may experience reduced losses.

Future Outlook

The outlook for cotton disease control becomes brighter each year. More and more farmers are planting resistant varieties and are practicing recommended control measures with commensurate reductions in disease losses. Commercial varieties with a high degree of resistance to the root-knot nematode are now being developed. Resistance has been transferred from a wild cotton to a commercial Upland background, and in a few years an agronomically desirable nematode-resistant variety should be a reality.

Encouraging progress in developing cold-tolerant strains of Upland cotton has been made. Such a development will doubtless have a significant bearing on the seedling disease complex and possibly permit earlier planting in areas with a short growing season. There is good reason to believe that the microbiological approach to controlling verticillium wilt will provide stop-gap con-

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RAPID DELIVERY SEED HOUSE—6 Doors on Each Side. Standard Sizes: 20-30-40 Tons or Larger Capacities.



BOTTOM DUMP BURR HOPPER—8 Doors. 25-35-45 Bale Capacities. Based on 500 pounds Burrs per Bale.

FABRICATORS and ERECTORS of Pre-Fabricated Gin Buildings

Mote Buildings • Warehouses • Conveyor Trusses
Towers • Mix Feed Plants • Meal Bins

Serving Gins, Oil Mills and Compresses.

Tru-Fab Metal Products Co., Lubbock, Texas



P. O. Box 404 Phone POrter 3-9547 trol until true resistance can be bred into a desirable commercial variety.

The use of growth-regulating or growth-promoting substances which act as chemotherapeutants offers promise of controlling certain diseases even after infection has taken place. Apparently the materials are absorbed through the leaves, translocated to other parts of the plant and metabolized into materials toxic to the pathogen. Extremely small amounts of the materials are effective, and airplane application could make such control commercially feasible.

At present the average loss from all diseases is about one-tenth of the crop annually. Prevention of these does not necessarily mean a drastic in-crease in over-all cotton production; on the contrary, it provides an opportuni-ty for improving the lot of the farmer by increasing efficiency of production with a greater net return per unit pro-duced. Disease losses will continue to plague the farmer for some time, but as additional progress is made in pathological research, and as the research find-ings are accepted by the farmers, we may look forward to higher yields of better quality cotton.

Cotton Firms Are Hosts

Ennis Cotton Oil Co. and Ennis Com-press and Warehouse Co. were among hosts at an agri-business meeting Nov. 19 at Ennis, Texas. A Texas A&M group presented the program.

Cotton Mill Modernizing

gram.

named industrial products sales manager of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., corn and soybean processors, according to an announcement by L. E. Doxsie, manager of the company's corn division. -Free Advise Thrown In-

Big Help From the Little Woman

-by B. Ubberson-

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

A feller ast me the other day how much the Mrs. had hepped me in this here life because he said that I had said that she hepped me a lot and so I told him that she had done a lot of things and hepped me make a lot of decisions like one time we was making a trip and we had a compartment on this here train and while I was trying to make up my mind about whether I would sleep in the lower or the upper berth — why she got into the lower berth and I did not half to spend no more time on that there problem. Things like that is a big hep. Also I member one time some feller nammed Dubious come to my home to see me and pay me some money that he owed me and she told him that I was not at home—and that was a big hep altho Dubious never come back no more. Then one time she dusted off my golf clubs and they was another time when I bid a no-trump and she took me out in spades and we went set 3 tricks. She always tells the waiter that I dont want but one teaspoonful of sugar in my cawfee and I never take less than 3 but she looks out for me that way. One time we was out riding in the car and it stalled and she said that we must be out of gas and it was a funny thing because we was out of gas. And one night they was a lot of her kinfolks visiting and I said we would give them a dk. and would she hep out and she went to a lot of trouble telling me where the glasses - white rock - ice and etc. was at and it was a big hep. Back in 1915 I ast her to marry me and she said she would think about it and in 1920 she told me that she would marry me in 1921 on a/c her kinfolks would half to give her parties and etc. and we would half to eat one meal at their houses and it would take a whole year to do all that but she kep her word and we was married in 1921 which was a big hep. All in all—Mr. Editor—a man cant think right off the bat the many things that his Mrs. has done for him and it aint fair to ast a man but when you are ast what she done to hep you ou half got to give a few exemptions of what she has done. It would not be fair if you didnt do that.

> YOURN. B. Ubberson

CHITLING SWITCH, ARK.

DERE MR. EDITOR:

Ole Ike is at it agin and he shore is irrigated about things going on and he said — why the govt, put the cotton said — why the govt. put the cotton buyers out of business in nothing flat and now theys putting the cranberry mer-chants out of business and they tried to put the cigareet folks out and before long they wont be nothing left but boorows and debts. He said now look how they act up there in Wash. I seen a pitcher in the paper this A. and M. showing some feller that was eating his hat and they printed a lot of pitter and patter about it and the avg man dont give a d—am what he eats but they would like to see him put on a buzzard hash diet and they would also like to see a lot of them others put on it. And he said now you look at them fellers that is raising h—ll about the TV where they give away a lot of money that did not belong to no taxpayers and that there is terrible—then they let the TV keep on showing Westerns and Whodunits for the boys and girls so that they can see men and women kilt by the scoreboards and they dont do nothing about that or the fake commerces that they put on — I tell you right now if they dont stop all that there d—am foolishness and git down to doing something that means some good to this here country—we are going to half h—ell to pay and no pitch or no nothing else hot here in the next few yrs. or so.

Well, Mr. Editor, I kinda tote along with Ike a whole lot and I guess maybe that a couple ole codgers dont carry no weights but if somebody dont git up on their hind legs and do some howling and

etc. maybe we are in for it.

They aint nobody going to do nothing though and I guess they will keep on sending the same folks to congress and they will keep on gitting this same bunch of alibis and hearing them say that they had nothing to do with soandso and sech and sech because it was a couple other fellers that done it. Well—they git by with it and we swaller it hook line and sinker and also the fishing pole and the bait can and the first thing you know the govt will come out with one of the circulars that they send out warn you again swallering fish bait be-cause it might cause the ballyache or something. I jest dont know what we would do if we didnt have this here govt to tell us about things.

> YOURN. B. Ubberson

Starkville (Miss.) Cotton Mill has announced a \$100,000 modernization pro-

■ NATT K. HAMMER has been

Proven the Best . . .

WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON!

Watson STORMPROOF is an early maturing, prolific, high quality cotton with light foliage. Bright in color, coarse in fiber, staple 11/16 inch, blight resistant . . . has excellent yield, stays in burr, good lint per cent, top grades. A perfect stripping or hand snapping cotton!

OTHER WATSON VARIETIES

WATSON EMPIRE . STONEVILLE 62 D & P L 15 . NEW ROWDEN



Garland (Dallas County) Texas

Stoneville Cotton

(Continued from Page 17)

have been added for this research. Basic studies on the life histories and control of perennial weeds are revealing new facts. Effective, economical control new facts. Effective, economical control measures for such pests as Johnsongrass, nutgrass, redvine, and trumpet creeper are very much needed. There is every indication that research now being conducted will furnish the information required to combat these long-lived

invaders. Cotton does not always follow cotton in the Delta. Where crops are grown in rotation, the weed problems in cotton are usually increased. One project in weed research at the Delta Station deals with weed control in crop rotations. It is entirely possible that, with effective weed control is otherwise restrictions. control in other crops, rotations may be helpful in reducing weed populations in cotton.

Insect Control

Basic research in cotton insects suffered for many years from a lack of fi-nancial support and a false sense of security. The development and wide-spread use of chlorinated hydrocarbon insecticides made farmers and research workers feel that cotton-insect problems were or soon would be solved. The rude awakening came when cotton insects demonstrated resistance to certain insecticides.

A new laboratory, greenhouse, and insectary made it possible to revise the cotton-insect research program at Stone-ville. More emphasis is being placed on basic problems than ever before. Insect

life histories are being reexamined and plant-insect relationships evaluated to de-termine the influence of one organism on the other.

In other experiments population dynamics of boll-weevil infestations are being investigated. In others cotton yields being correlated with levels of infestation.

Some interesting and certainly valuable information is already coming from these studies. Two years' work has shown, for example, that the average life of over-wintered boll weevils on seedling cotton under Delta conditions is more than 30 days. This is in contrast to seven to 10 days which has been regarded as the normal life expectancy since the early 1900's.

With the greatly improved research facilities and more minds and hands available to do the work, field-testing of insecticides is continuing. This is and will continue to be an important part of the research program in entomology. One interesting study in this category has been designed to determine the influence various insecticides on the growth. fruiting, and chemical composition of cot-

It appears there is every reason to be optimistic about the future of cottoninsect control.

Pilot Weather Project

Although there is little we can do about the weather, people in the Delta are talking with a great deal more confidence these days about what the weather is going to do. In October, 1958, the U.S. Weather Bureau established at the Delta Reports Station the first silds project to Branch Station the first pilot project to

make weather information more useful to agriculture.

The purpose of the project is two-fold:

- (1) Through cooperation with re-search workers on the Station, to measure macro- and microclimatic influences on crops and animals.
- (2) To furnish accurate weather forecasts with agricultural ap-plications to farmers.

Although the project has been in operation only one year, it has already made contributions to research and to cotton producers. A recent survey has shown that Delta farmers believe the weather service has saved them \$750,000 worth of applied insecticides. This saving came through more accurate shower forecasts.

This project includes two forecasters in the Jackson, Miss., Weather Bureau office and an agricultural meteorologist at the Delta Station. A teletype circuit connecting the Jackson and Memphis offices feeds fresh weather forecasts to Delta radio and newspaper offices and to some county agents' offices.

We know that the weather ahead will not all be favorable for crop production. We do feel, however, that through research, more accurate localized forecasts, and education in the interpretation of forecasts farmers can be prepared for the weather as it comes.

These are only a few examples from a very long list of research projects on cotton production in the Mississippi Delta. Others in the list are as promising and some even more exciting than the ones listed. Cotton production has a bright future.



Seven Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

are of greatly improved design, built in two widths -523/8" or 72", inside measurements, in either Single, Double, or Triple Units, for various arrangements of settings.

The Wonder State all steel fan type cylinders have spikes securely riveted through two layers of steel plate. Wings on ends of cylinders prevent accumulation of cotton and eliminate fire hazard.

Also available, Five Cylinder Single Unit with suction type bottom Dirt Hopper, heavy supports and braces. "V" gang Drives.

Call, write or wire

WONDER STATE MANUFACTURING CO. Paragould, Ark.



Dec. 5—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting.
 Memphis. O. D. Easley, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Memphis, chairman.

1960

- Jan. 9—Gin Machinery & Supply Association annual meeting. Office of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- Jan. 14-15—Beltwide Cotton Production-Mechanization Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write Claude L. Welch, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- Jan. 20-22 Southern Weed Conference, Ruena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Dr. Walter K. Porter, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, secretary-treasurer.
- Jan. 25-26—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting of directors and allied industry representatives. Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- Feb. 3-6—Southeastern Gin Suppliers' Exhibit. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Concurrent with convention of Alabama-Florida, Georgia and Carolinas Cotton Ginners' Association. For exhibit information, write Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

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PLAINS

High Yields—Ease of Picking— Resistance to Wilt—Earliness— Good Fibre Quality—Adaptable to Varied Climatic Conditions.

Another Great Cotton

AUBURN 56

Wilt Resistant—High Profits per Acre—Good Fibre Quality— Earliness, Ideal for Mechanical Picker.

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CENTRE, ALABAMA

Growers of Registered and Certified Seed.

- Feb. 5-6—Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 5-6 Alabama-Florida Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. Tom Murray, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga., executive vice-president.
- Feb. 5-6—Carolinas Ginners' Association annual meeting. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. E. O. McMahan, P. O. Box 512, Bennettsville, S.C., executive secretary.
- Feb. 6—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association regional meeting. Greenville, Miss. Billy L. Shaw, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Greenville, and Martin Letchworth, Leland Oil Works, Leland, Miss., co-chairmen.
- Feb. 8-9—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Statler Hilton Hotel, Dallas. For information, write Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12.
- Feb. 14-16—Mexican Divisional Meeting, The International Oil Mill Superintendents Association, the Hotel Rio Nazas, Torreon, Coah., Mexico. Jose Valdes Villareal, general chairman, Apartado Postal No. 3, Torreon, Salvador R. Rojas, co-chairman, Dependeia No. 7, Pte., Gomez Palacio, Dgo., Mexico.
- Feb. 15-16 Cottonseed Processing Clinic. Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans. Sponsored by USDA and Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, Association secretary.
- Feb. 19 Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' Association. Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mrs. Roberta Reubell, secretary, 307 Bettes Bldg., Oklahoma City 8, Okla.
- Feb. 22-23 Texas Cooperative Ginners' Association, Texas Federation of Cooperatives and Houston Bank for Cooperatives joint convention. Stephen F. Austin Hotel, Austin. Bruno E. Schroeder, Nash Building, Austin, executive secretary-treasurer.
- March 1-2—Western Cotton Production Conference, Bakersfield, Calif. Sponsors, Southwest Five-State Cotton Growers' Association and National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.
- March 7-9—Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Memphis, Tenn. (In conjunction with Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit at Midsouth Fairgrounds.) W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president.
- March 7-9—Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit. Midsouth Fairgrounds, Memphis. Sponsored by Arkansas-Missouri, Tennessee and Louisiana-Missiissippi Cotton Ginners' Associations. For information, write W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark.
- March 17-19 West Coast Division Meeting, International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Statler Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles. Earl Garner, general chairman, P. O. Box 711, Chowchilla, Calif. Ned Mitchell, vice-chairman, P. O. Box 1832, Fresno. Carl Hogrefe, co-chairman, 1810 Milan Ave., Pasadena.
- April 3 National Cotton Ginners' Association annual meeting. Dallas, Texas. Tom Murray, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 1098, Decatur, Ga.

- April 3-5 Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. State Fair of Texas grounds in Dallas. For information, write Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 7665, Dallas 26.
- April 4-5—Mississippi Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 401 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.
- April 4-6 American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Baker Hotel, Dallas. Society headquarters 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.
- April 7-9 American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual meeting. American Hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla. For information, write ACMI, 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C.
- May 2-3—American Cotton Congress. Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas. For information, write Burris C. Jackson, general chairman, Hillsboro, Texas.
- May 10-11—National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association convention. Atlanta-Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. John H. Todd, executive vice-president, P. O. Box 23, Memphis 1, Tenn.
- May 16-17 National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans, John F. Moloney, P. O. Box 5736, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.
- May 31-June 2—Eleventh annual Cotton Research Clinic, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N.C. For information write George Wells, public relations representative, National Cotton Council, Ring Building, Room 502, 1200—18th St., N.W., Washington 6.
- June 5-7—Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. N. L. Pugh, Southern Cotton Oil Division, Wesson Oil & Snowdrift Co., Inc., Newport, Ark., general chairman.
- June 12-15—National Plant Food Institute annual meeting. The Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Institute headquarters 1700 K Street, NW, Washington.
- June 16-18—Southeastern Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Grand Hotel, Point Clear, Ala. C. M. Scales, 318 Grand Theatre Building, Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer.
- June 26-28 North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' and South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Associations joint convention at Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S.C. Mrs. M. U. Hogue, P. O. Box 6415, Raleigh, N.C., secy.-treas.
- June 26-28—The International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention, the Hotel Texas, Fort Worth. H. E. Wilson, secretary, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.
- July 19-22 1960 Congress, International Association of Seed Crushers, Grosvenor House Hotel, Park Land, London, England; United Kingdom Crushers, hosts; A. E. Peel, 1 Watergate, London E. C. 4, secretary.
- Sept. 27-28—Chemical Finishing Conference. Statler Hotel, Washington. For information, write National Cotton Council, 502 Ring Building, Washington.
- October 17-19 American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. The New Yorker Hotel, New York City. Society headquarters 25 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.



Two New Unit Planters

JOHN DEERE announces two new members of its unit planter family. The 24-B uses Natural-Drop seed plates and has a sloping hopper bottom for planting corn, soybeans and similar smooth seed. The 25-B has combination-type seed hoppers (as illustrated) that can be equipped to plant smooth seed as well as all types of cotton seed. There are more than two dozen different items of extra equipment available for these new John Deere planters. Hill-drop attachments are available, making it possible for the owner to hill-drop his corn or cotton and drill his beans and other crops. Dry- and liquid fertilizer attachments are available for applying starter fertilizer to one side of and below the seed. Herbicide and insecticide attachments enable the owner to wage chemical warfare against weeds and soil insects. Groundworking equipment is available to meet any soil or planting requirement. These new 24-B and 25-B unit planters will be available for the 1960 planting season.

Ginning Fellowships Again Available

Fellowships worth \$2,500 each are available for one year of graduate study in cotton ginning engineering at Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson, S.C.

Funds are being provided by the Clayton Fund, Houston; Continental Gin Co., Birmingham; and The Murray Company of Texas, Inc., Dallas. The grants are handled by the Foundation for Cotton Research and Education in Memphis.

Preference will be given to applicants under 35 who (1) are working in some continuing phase of ginning research or education in the U.S., or to those interested in preparing for such work; and (2) hold a bachelor's degree in agricultural or mechanical engineering.

All grants will be contingent upon acceptance of the candidate by the Clemson graduate school.

Students successfully completing the work will receive a master's degree in agricultural engineering, with emphasis on ginning engineering. The program of instruction is receiving financial support from Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Columbus, Ga.; Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, Texas; Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Columbus; John E. Mitchell Co., Dallas; and Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., Dallas

Interested candidates may obtain additional information and application forms from the National Cotton Council, Bex 9905, Memphis 12, Tenn.







BURRIS C. JACKSON, chairman, is shown presiding at the meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas in Dallas on Nov. 17.

In Dallas, Nov. 17

Advisory Committee Reviews Research

■ BURRIS JACKSON re-named chairman; Carl Cox reports on work to aid Texas cotton.

Members of the Advisory Committee of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas reviewed research activities and re-elected Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman at a meeting in Dallas on Nov. 17.

Carl Cox, Dallas, director of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, gave the advisory group, composed of cotton industry leaders, a full report on research projects under way during the 1959-60 fiscal year.

The Cotton Research Committee of Texas is an official agency of the State of Texas, receiving legislative appropriations for research at Texas Technological College, the University of Texas, Texas A&M College and Texas Woman's University. Heads of these four institutions make up the Committee, and have appointed the Advisory Committee of industry representatives to analyze, recommend and approve needed research work with cotton, cottonseed and their products.

Jackson at the Dallas meeting reviewed the history of the program, which began in 1941 as a result of legislation introduced by Senator George Moffett of Chillicothe.

He emphasized the key role that the industry advisory committee should play in the development of a research program of maximum value to the cotton industry. As an example of what such research can be worth, attention was called to the fact that information about Texas cotton quality developed by the Committee ended, within a few hours, an embargo against Texas cotton by foreign buyers during the 1953-54 drouth period. The research program provided proof of cotton quality which prevented a threatened loss of markets worth millions of dollars to Texas.

The appointment of Cox, a recognized research authority who has the confidence and support of the industry, Jackson added, gives the research program a director who has already strengthened its activities since he began work on June 1.

Cox explained that all research expenditures are being carefully screened to make every dollar count, and said that changes have been made and will be made whenever they are needed for increased efficiency.

Industry representatives were invited to assist in securing grants-in-aid which will fit into the over-all research needs and activities of the state's cotton economy, and which can benefit from the supervisory functions and facilities available through the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

In addition to Jackson, Cox and Mrs.

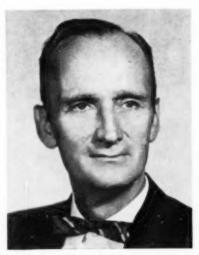
Dale Simpson, secretary to the Committee, advisory members at the Dallas meeting included: Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Houston; J. B. Brady, Harlingen; Spencer Brown, Waco; Edward H. Bush, Dallas; Fred Elliott, College Station; Lee Elwood, Bryan; Garlon A. Harper, Dallas; O. B. Haney, Waco; R. L. Horton, Waxahachie; Elliott Knox, New Braunfels; Dr. Harold D. Loden, Plainview; Claude Mast, Brenham; Walter B. Moore, Dallas; J. S. Morrison, Fort Worth; Jack J. Stoneham, Dallas; A. Starke Taylor, Jr., Dallas; Jack Towery, Lubbock; J. H. West, Bishop; Jack Whetstone, Dallas; Peary Wilemon, Maypearl; Glen Witts, Dallas; and Vernon Moore, Memphis, a member of the subcommittee for national coordination.

20,000 Acres in Arkansas To Be Cleared for Farm

A land sale large enough to have considerable influence on agriculture in the area has been made in Eastern Arkansas. A Nebraska grain firm, which plans a large farming operation, bought more than 20,000 acres of woodland in Cross County, near Wynne.

An attorney said the buyer, Morrison and Quirk Grain Co., Hastings, Nebr., plans to clear and farm the land. Andrew J. Florida, Osceola, sold the property for \$1,150,000. The buyer owns land in California, Mississippi and other states.

■ JOE FLAIG, SR., Simmons Mills, has been elected president of Dallas Country Club.



J. L. Gordon Promoted

J. L. GORDON, Birmingham, has been elected secretary and controller of Continental Gin Co. by the executive committee, M. E. Pratt, chairman of the board, has announced. Gordon joined the company in 1945, handling war contracts terminations and in 1949 was made general accounting supervisor. In 1946 he was elected secretary and assistant treasurer. A long time resident of Birmingham, he received his training in financing and accounting at the University of Alabama. He is a member of the Vestavia Country Club and resides with his family at 503 Eastwood Place, Birmingham. In his new position he will serve as the company's top financial executive.



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MAYOR ROBERT F. WAGNER is shown ringing the bell to open trading on the new floor of the New York Produce Exchange on Nov. 23, as Jakob Isbrandtsen, Exchange president, looks

NY Produce Exchange Moves to New Home

ON Nov. 23, Mayor Robert F. Wagner

on Nov. 25, Mayor Robert F. Wagner rang the bell signaling the official start of the day's trading in the new quarters of the New York Produce Exchange.

"The Grand Old Lady of Bowling Green," as the old Exchange building was known, was a magnificent Victorian structure which served as the home of the Exchange from 1884 until its demolition in 1956. It is to this historic site at the foot of Broadway, opposite the Customs House, that the Exchange re-

New York Produce Exchange is proud of its traditional location where, than 300 years ago, the commercial life of the New World had its beginning. Gone is the Victorian elegance of the

1880's and, in its place, there are mod-ern and efficient trading quarters, exern and erricient trading quarters, ex-ecutive offices and members' lounges. A new enlarged ring, specially lighted, will be the scene of hectic trading in cottonseed oil and soybean oil futures. Gone are the old slate blackboards on which were chalked reports of every futures transaction in grain, feed and oil in the U.S. and Canada—replaced by modern steel boards with magnetic lettering to give greater visibility.

Stainproof desks have replaced the old ornate wooden desks which stood for 75 years. Modern air conditioning will permit members to trade in comfort and permit members to trade in comfort and remain cool even when blood pressures mount in a frenzy of trading activity. Special phone equipment has been designed and installed by the New York Telephone Co. to handle the tremendous volume of calls received on the Floor during the trading day.

More than 500 members of the Exchange, representing many elements of commerce, are allied in the buying, storing, selling and shipping of basic com-modities. They represent brokerage firms and independent traders, shipping com-panies and railroads, and representatives of firms engaged in all phases of the

processing of grains, fats and oils. Also many companies engaged in the ultimate use of the grain and cottonseed and soybean oil such as baking, food and soap companies, maintain membership.

Many basic commodities are traded, among them grains, seeds, feeds, flours,

Tariff Commission Hearing

Tariff Commission will hold a public hearing, March 1, on the question of whether cotton textile imports are wiping out the benefits of the government's

cotton export subsidies.

President Eisenhower requested that the commission make the investigation. The Agricultural Department pays a subsidy of eight cents a pound on cotton exports, with the aim of cutting the cotton surplus in this country. The President said that USDA reported that much of this cotton is returning to the U.S. after being converted into cotton textiles by foreign producers.

The President asked the commission to consider whether a fee equivalent to the eight cents a pound export subsidy should be levied against cotton textile imports.

USDA's New Sedimentation Laboratory Is Dedicated

USDA's new Sedimentation Research Laboratory was dedicated at Oxford, Miss., Nov. 17. Results of work conducted there on sediment movement in streams are expected to be of special value in the Southeast, parts of the Southwest and West, and in the Northern Mississippi

The new \$500,000 facility is equipped The new \$500,000 facility is equipped with a flume 100 feet long, four feet wide and two feet deep and with it the slope and velocity of streams common to the area can be duplicated.

■ TOM HITCH, Columbia, has been re-elected president of Tennessee Farm Bureau.

> With or without By-pass. Also made in Four and

> Open Type Cylinders do

Eight Cylinders.

not reduce Suction.

1960 Maid of Cotton To Be in Dallas

The 1960 Maid of Cotton will help Texas celebrate its big annual football event-the Cotton Bowl.

The National Cotton Council has announced that she will be an hon-ored guest at the New Year's Day football game in Dallas. She will be introduced during game ceremonies and then will watch the clash between Syracuse and the University of Texas Longhorns.

The Maid will fly to Dallas on Dec. 31, the day after her selection in Memphis, and will make her first public appearance at the Cotton Bowl. Her visit to Texas is being sponsored by the Texas Cotton Association, the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association, and the Dallas Cotton Exchange. Following her appearance in Dallas, the Maid of Cotton will leave for New York, where she will be outfitted in her all-cotton wardrobe styled by the nation's top designers. She is scheduled to open an international tour in Washington in late January.

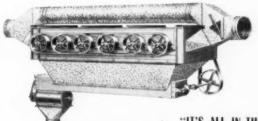
Troubles Aren't New

Be Patient with Ginner, 1905 Editor Said

Ginners who have trouble, today, ginning cotton fast enough to suit their customers will sympathize with ginners of half a century ago. On Nov. 10, 1905, the newspaper at Brownfield, Texas, published the following item:

"The gin man over at La Mesa is having some trouble getting a supply of wood. Those who have cotton to gin should exercise all the patience possible. We believe Mr. Terrell is doing his best."

6-Cylinder STACY AIRLINE CLEANER WITH BY-PASS



Furnished with Flat Belts or V-Belts, Wire Screen or Grid Bars.

"IT'S ALL IN THE SPIDER CYLINDER"

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The STACY COMPANY, Inc. 2704 TAYLOR ST. DALLAS 26, TEXAS

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We Manufacture:

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- · All Metal Bootless Type Traveling Telescope
- · High Efficiency Cyclone Dust Collectors
- · Rubber-Lined Elbows
- · All Steel Rock and Green Boll Catchers
- · All Steel Customer Seed Bins
- · Grid Bars

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ALL COLORS Texas Tag & Specialty Co.

WOLFE CITY, TEXAS

He's a Hot Drummer,

Versatile Johnny Harper Can Do Many Things Well

Johnny Harper, the ingenuous editor, artist and photographer who edits the Western Cottonoil Co. employee magazine, Paymaster, was the subject of a biographical sketch in a recent issue. Harper, whose cooperation has often aided The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press,

Harper, whose cooperation has often aided The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, disclaims all responsibility for the article—written by Brad Rowland, authorized by John Womble and illustrated with an excellent drawing by Harper's son, Brian, 10 years old.

10 years old.

As if writing, photography and art work were not enough versatility, the article reveals that Johnny Harper also is an accomplished musician, good enough to have played drums in big-name bands. And Mrs. Harper, who manages seven little Harpers and Johnny, was a professional dancer.

With the Anderson, Clayton & Co. affiliate since 1951, Harper has made many personal friends as well as friends for the firm. Thousands of Texas ginners know him best through the imaginative and attractive exhibits which he and his associates arrange annually for Western Cottonoil Co. at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention.

Industry To Meet In Memphis

REPRESENTATIVES of the cotton industry, who met in New Orleans late in October with leaders of Congress to discuss the plight of the futures exchanges and to seek remedial action, are meeting again in Memphis, as we go to press.

All segments hope to agree on proposals which can be submitted to the House-Senate cotton subcommittees which have called a hearing in Washington Dec. 10.

Present volume of business is not sufficient to sustain the exchanges, which fear that they must close if they are not restored to their regular place in the cotton marketing picture.

Legislation may be suggested, or failing that, administrative action which would expedite the movement of cotton through normal trade channels and make practical again the hedging operations on the futures markets.

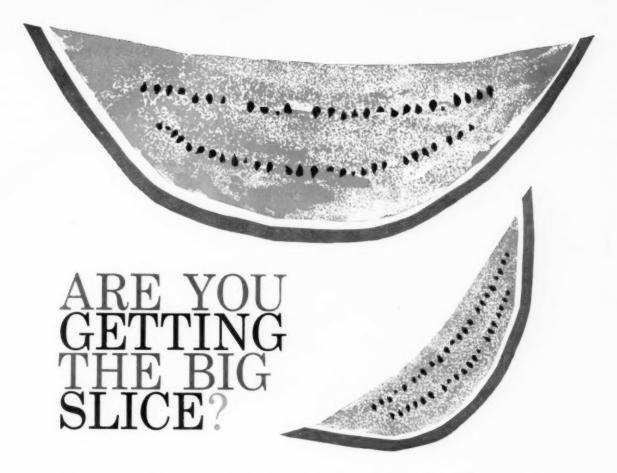
Lions Club Has 'Pickeree'

Mechanical cotton pickers harvested 60 acres of cotton on the Salyer Farms near Corcoran, Calif., as the Stratford Lions Club "pickeree" raised funds for community projects. Martin Irigaray and Tony Rodriques were co-chairmen of the event which will help finance lighting facilities for the Stratford sports field and build a garage for the town's newly acquired ambulance.

Warehousemen Plan To Meet

The Alabama Bonded Warehousemen's Association will celebrate its thirty-fifth anniversary with a two-day meeting, March 25-26, 1960, according to Wells Turner of Monroeville, Ala., president of the Association.

The convention will be held at the Battlehouse Hotel in Mobile, Ala.



The cotton market — especially during the last few years — has been a tough, competitive melon to cut.

But things are beginning to look brighter. This year there will be more acres of cotton, more buying of equipment and services... and the time to increase your sales effort in this re-expanding market is NOW.

Help yourself to the *big* slice of this competitive market by supporting your sales force with a *consistent*, hard-hitting advertising schedule... directed at cotton gins and oilseed processing mills.

The only publication serving these markets exclusively is "THE PRESS." This is our sixtieth consecutive year in this field.

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

Classified Advertising

RATES AND CLOSING DATES: Ten cents per word per insertion. Include your firm name and address in making word count. Minimum charge \$2.00. Copy must be in our hands by Thursday morning of week of issue. Please write plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, expellers, linters wood or steel, single and double box all-steel linter baling presses. Bauer #199 seed cleaners and separating equipment, 42" and 60" rolls, 30" to 48" bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, various size filter presses, boilers, Roots blowers, hydraulic press room equipment, hull beaters, attrition mills.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 108, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—2 French 4-cage screw presses, 9" extension, 75 h.p. motors. French 60" rolls, Carver 141-saw linters. Bauer 199-60" seed cleaner, 198 hull beater, 153 separating unit. Butters 141-saw machines. 36" and 42" Chandler hullers. Carver 48" huller, 36" attrition mills. Motors and starters. All-steel sand and boil reel. Filter press. Roots 67-17 hlower and pipe. D-K hull packer. 72" French cookers. Fort Worth lint cleaners. Exhaust fans.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., Inc., 159 Howell St., Dallas, Texas, Telephone RI-7-5958.

FOR SALE—Modern rebuilt Anderson Expellers. French screw presses for specific oleaginous prod-ucts.—Pittock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Shultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone Butler 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—3-90, 1954 Model complete all-Murray gin to be moved. Has 14' bur machine, 24-shelf tower drier, 72" V-drive cleaner, special Super Mitchells, 72" condenser. This is an exceptionally clean plant—ginned less than 3500 bales.—Bill Smith, P. O. Ros 694, Phones: OR 4-9626 or OR 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—Continental DFB lint cleaner, com-plete with motors and sheet metal piping. Excellent condition.—Maricopa Growers Gin, Phone LOgan 8-2382, Maricopa, Arizona.

FOR SALE—Three Mitchell Super Chief feeders, extra clean.—G. M. Newsom, Brownfield, Texas, Phone 3900.

FOR SALE—New grid bar screen for 12-section Thermo, \$300.—J. R. Heard, 5103–39th St., Lub-bock, Texas. Phone SW 9-4436 or PO 3-8864.

FOR SALE. Complete all-steel, electric power cotton gin equipped with double lint cleaning. Priced to sell. Hox 73, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE 5-80 saw Lummus all-steel gin complete with Super Mitchell feeders, tower drier, Mitchell burner, all-steel condenser, Lummus pump, down-packing press, Murray lint cleaners, Lummus tramper, diesel power, Howe scale. The price is a steal if sold by Jan. 1, 1960. Contact J. A. Spencer, State Springs, Miss.

FOR SALE—One complete Lummus 3-80 saw gin outfit to be moved. Automatic brush, with MEF feeders, Lummus down-packing steel-bound press with EJ Continental tramper, GM 6-cylinder diesel motor. Complete gin \$12,900, without motor \$10,000. This gin has ginned less than 9,000 bales. Arvil Decker, Rt. 3, Crossville, Ala. Phone Geraldine Oliver, 9-5791.

Geraldine Oliver, 9-5791.

FOR SALE—Gins: 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter, 12-80 Murray, 4-80 double moting Lummus, 4-80 all-steel Lummus, 5-80 Continental Model C brush, 5-80 Continental Model C brush, 5-80 Continental Model C brush, 5-80 Gullett, 1-90 Hardwicke-Etter, 1-90 Lummus, 4-70 Continental F3 brush. Feeders: 4-70 Continental XX, 9-66" Super Mitchells, 5-66" Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder aftercleaners, 5-66" Continental 4X, 8-66" Master Continental XX, 846" Master Continental XX, Buttery Lint Cleaners: In Lummus Combers and Hardwicke-Etter Lint-master. Individual Lint Cleaners: 12-80 or 90 Murray, 5-80 or 90 Hardwicke-Etter. Bur Machines: 1-19' Lummus with 5-cylinder built-in aftercleaner, 1-14' Stacy, 2-10' Wichitas, 1-66" 6-cylinder Mitchell Jembo. Cleaners: 2-96" 6-cylinder grid bar Lummus with Green Leaf & Stick Remover on back, 1-50" 6-cylinder Gullett incline blow-in type, 1-48" 6-cylinder Lummus horizontal, one 6-cylinder 66" Mitchell Jembo. Separators: 1-50" Continental, 1-50" Murray, 1-50" Gullett. Conveyor Distributors: 5-80 or 90 Hardwicke-Etter with short bypass conveyor and bale hoppers, 5-80 Murray, 4-80 Lummus,—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694, Phones OR 4-9626 or OR 4-7847, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental gin plant, all-steel sectional building, bur machines, drying equipment, diesel power. To be moved. Located on Farm Road 1100 (Rt. 2, Manor) 18 miles east of Austin.—Arthur Christinsen, Kimbro Gin, Route 2, Box 130, Manor, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-80 Continental feeders, automatic 67", Master XX. No repair needed, 1953 Model.— Robstown din Co., Box 271, Robstown, Texas. Phone 4232.

From 4232.

For SALE—To be moved, one practically new 4-30 saw Continental gin plant, equipped with Model 521 brush gins with submerged lint flue, Super Mitchells with bot air, Mitchell conveyor distributor, 72" Impact with 72" separator, Mitchell Jembo with hot air and Stacy separator, Mitchell Jembo with hot air and Stacy separator, 14' Hardwicke-Etter bur machine with V-drive, screw elevators, double hopper seed scales, 1000 pound capacity dial type Howe bale scale with monorail, 34' Howe truck scale with weight-o-graph, five fans with V-drives and electric power. For detailed information and appointment for inspection, call or write: R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephone: Day or Night: PL-2-8141, Waco, Texas.

NEW ALL-STEEL BOLTED GIN BUILDINGS IN STOCK

36' wide x 120' long
Double suction and engine room
at big saving.

MITCHELL STEEL
BUILDING CO.
Phone: 8651
Call Nights: Dallas, FL 7-6951

FOR SALE—4-80 plant, less building, to be moved.
14' steel bur extractor, 68'' Mitchell extractor feeders, Moss lint cleaner, two 4-drum steel cleaners, 72'' condensers, Lummus steel-bound side-opening up-packing press, 14-shelf drier, 6-cylinder MM engine, 50 h.p. dust proof motor. All good condition; now operating—A. I. Walker, Box 95, Phone MI 5-4751 or MI 5-8285, Cleburne, Texas.

COTTON GIN—Have 4-90 Murray in irrigated New Mexico Valley. All-steel, electric. 4,000 bales this year, prospects better next year. See it now in operation. Box 54, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED A one-stand Carver cotton seed delint-ing outfit, with or without treater, with or with-sut power. Quote condition of equipment and price if interested. Flippin Gin, Milan, Tennessee.

WANTED Late model Murray flat bale press.
Must be in first-class condition and priced right.
Liberty Co-op Gin, Rt. 3, Lubbock, Texas.

WANTED TO BUY—Two or three Moss Super Cleanmaster lint cleaners.—Bill Smith, P. O. Box 694. Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, Abilene,

Personnel Ads

EXPERIENCED GIN MANAGER would like to make change. Have experience also in buying, machinery installation and gin bookkeeping. Prefer West Texas, but would consider any western state. Hox 27, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

SALES—Service—Repair—Installation—All makes of scales. Used scales taken on consignment. Large stock of used motor truck and railroad track scales. Industrial Scale and Equipment Co., Phone OR 4-2588, 7014 Force St., Houston, Texas.

CERTIFIED REX COTTON SEED means more cotton dollar profit. Proven new variety of cotton developed by University of Arkansas Development Station and USDA. Higher yield, resistant to bacterial blight, fusarium wilt and storm losses. Early maturity, big bolls, long staple, highest gin turnout, matures 10 days to 2 weeks earlier than other leading varieties. You get much whiter cotton, earlier and more of it with Rex Certified cotton. Write for literature and prices; sacks to carloads, Lambert Seed Co., Newport, Ark.

FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest

MELVIN U. TINSLEY

Cotton Gin Evaluations

Engineering Consultant

212 Commercial Bldg. SHERMAN, TEXAS

Office: TW 3-3711 Res.: TW 3-4011

SEE US for parts for all models Minneapolis-Moline engines and Seal-Skin Belt Dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, P. O. Box 1575, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—(1) 150 HP New GE Slipring Motor, 3/60/440/720 RPM, Type M, Ball Bear-ing, Open Dripproof, \$3,875 net.

(2) One Le Roi L3000-RXISV 12-cylinder 300-350HP. Cotton gin equipped, guaranted in oper-ating condition, \$2,750. — W. SMITH ELECTRIC CO., 3200 Grand Ave., Dallas, Texas. Phone HAmilton 8-4606.

SCALES FOR SALE—Several used truck and cat-tle scales, 16', 22' and 34'. Guaranteed service any-where, anytime.—Lewis Scale Service, Clarence E. Lewis, 1609 42nd St., Lubbock, Texas. Phones: SHerwood 4-7489, Sherwood 4-3760.

Mississippi Report:

Bacteria Offer Promise As Protein Source

Nitrogen-fixing bacteria, containing 75 percent protein, are potential sources of livestock feed and human food; and Mississippi Experiment Station recently found one species very promising.

Analysis of Azotobacter vinelandii

showed that its protein contained all of the essential amino acids and that these amino acids occurred in approximately the same percentages as those found in the mixed proteins of an ordinary diet. The amounts of the amino acids found in Azotobacter vinelandii compare favorably with those in yeasts and other microorganisms which have been suggested as

food supplements.

Nutritionally, Azotobacter is a good source of protein and the dried and ground product is palatable enough and safe enough that it may eventually have some importance as a supplemental food in areas of the world where protein foodstuffs are expensive and in very short supply.

Even after a two-year storage period, Azotobacter contained more Vitamin Be than is present in most cereals or fresh vegetables.

The presence of these B vitamins in the dried cells of Azotobacter vinelandii, along with its good keeping quality, makes it even more promising as a food supplement for areas where poor nutrition is a problem. In this country it may have possibilities as a stock feed or sup-plement if it can be produced cheaply enough, Mississippi scientists concluded.

* Give Cotton



Trim Nail, Hit Pail, Watch Tail

Old cowhands (milkpail variety) will enjoy the following advice to milkers from the American Dairy Association: "The cow does not give the milk. You

take it away from her.
"Use both hands. The method which
makes you an expert is to squeeze one
hand, then the other. Either start on the two front spigots or work the diagonal

method.

"Cut your fingernails, nothing un-erves a cow so much as a set of long, nerves a cow so much as a set of long, sharp nalls. She shows her displeasure by stepping into the milkpail; stepping on your left foot; clonking you soundly in the neck with her tail; hoisting you, stool, pail and parts of the barn into the

"Work slowly. A cow operates like a toothpast tube. Give the milk time to get out. First squeeze the index finger, then the third finger, finishing with the little finger.

"Aim for the pail. It is milk in the resil that courts. Try shooting for dis-

pail that counts. Try shooting for distances sometime. The world's record is around 30 feet."

■ BILL MC CASLAND, farmer and ginner, has been elected vice-president of Lubbock Agricultural Club.



Plains Growers Honored

GEORGE PFEIFFENBERGER, executive vice-president, Plains Cotton Grow-ers' Association, has received an Ameri-can Society of Association Executives award of merit for outstanding public service activities. He and W. O. Fortenberry, president, accepted the award for the Association. PCG was honored for its work on cotton quality and recognition of light spotted cotton in the loan program.

Directions for installing the new cleaning device on the Opener-Cleaner are now available to industry. Directions of installation of the new cleaner on the Opener will be available in about five months. An important advantage of the SRRL An important advantage of the SKRL Aerodynamic cleaner, in which the aerodynamic and mechanical forces are combined to loosen and remove the trash, is its ability to remove "pepper" trash, tiny bits of leaves and bark that are difficult to dislodge in ginning.

The new cleaner is fitted with specially designed by the state also get as fans.

New Product

into textiles.

not clean cotton.

NEW CLEANING DEVICE

FOR COTTON MILLS

been harvested mechanically or by hand snapping of the bolls.

The new unit, called the SRRL Aero-

dynamic cleaner, was developed by the Southern Utilization Research and De-velopment Division at New Orleans, La.

The SRRL aerodynamic cleaner can be installed on either of two lint cotton opening machines developed earlier by USDA Agricultural Research Service engineers at the New Orleans laboratory.

These machines, known as the SRRL Opener and the SRRL Opener-Cleaner, were intended for use in the prepara-

tion of baled lint cotton for processing

Without the new cleaner, the opener does

creases by about one-third the cleaning capacity of the SRRL Opener-Cleaner, enabling it to remove 25 to 35 percent of the foreign matter from lint cotton.

The arerodynamic cleaner also in-

As an attachment to the SRRL Opener the new machine provides about 15 cent cleaning capacity in removing trash from cotton processed in the opener.

A new lint cotton cleaning device has been developed by USDA utilization en-gineers to help the textile industry ef-ficiently process ginned cotton that has

ly designed brushes that also act as fans. These not only sweep the cotton from toothed, revolving cylinders but blow the cotton through a duct to a cleaning area. There is a sharp bend in the duct just before it reaches the cleaning area. As the brushes contact the cotton, they first loosen the trash from the cotton and then whip it through the duct. As the cotton whips around the sharp bend, the trash is thrown to one side. The new machine is attached to the output end

machine is attached to the output end of the Opener-Cleaner.
The new unit was designed by Engineers M. Mayer, J. K. Kotter, R. A. Hetherwick and H. W. Weller, Jr., under the supervision of R. A. Rusca. A public service patent for the unit has been applied for and nonexclusive licenses can be obtained from the Secretary of Agriculture to manufacture the unit in the

U.S. on a royalty-free basis.

Synthetics Plant at Beaumont

Du Pont will build a second new plant to make acrylonitrile at the firm's present site near Beaumont, Texas. Another plant is under construction at Memphis. The entire production at Beaumont will be used by Du Pont in making "Orlon."

1960 Conference Dates Set

Dates for the 1960 Chemical Finishing Conference will be Sept. 27-28, the Na-tional Cotton Council has announced. Heaquarters will be the Statler in Washington.



Greek Signs Invite Visitors

TWO SIGNBOARDS IN GREEK will soon invite visitors to the Lavadia, Greece, installation of Hardwicke-Etter Co., Sherman, Texas. In the picture, Chris Xeros and Memnon Foster, kneeling, point out that a kappa was omitted, as James E. Pumpelly, Memnon Foster, kneeling, point out that a kappa was omitted, as James E. l'umpeny, Hardwicke-Etter foreign sales director, right, looks on. Foster, Dallas Greek language teacher, explained that the sign was not incorrect, but that the proper form would include an additional kappa. The English translation reads: "Modern Machines for Cotton Ginning — Hardwicke-Etter Company — Welcome for Visit." "Operation Signboard" began when C. P. Houdjoumis, Hardwicke-Etters' Greek representative, requested preparation of two fluorescent signboards, one to be placed at the Central railroad station in Lavadia, and one at the point where the national Atlant Lavadia, Salaniae highways converge. Through Holy Tripity Greek Orthodox the Central railroad station in Lavadia, and one at the point where the national Athens-Lavadia-Salonica highways converge. Through Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, Hardwicke-Etter contacted Chris P. Xeros, a special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, who secured the help of Memnon Foster, an American of Greek birth who is recognized as one of the most literate Greek scholars in Dallas. A careful final check revealed the omission of a "kappa" in one word. The word, "EKKOKISEOS", meaning ginning, should have been spelled "EKKOKISEOS", according to Foster. The first spelling was in the category of a colloquialism, and while not absolutely incorrect, the second form was better. The suggested correction was made before the signs were shipped. was made before the signs were shipped.

GIN SAWS

TEST PROVEN

HEAT-TREATED GERMAN STEEL

TOUGH • DURABLE • RELIABLE PRICED RIGHT . ALL MAKES

A Better Solution for an Old Problem

M. B. McFARLAND & SONS, INC. P. O. Box 1458 McFarland, Calif.

SHEET METAL FABRICATORS

We Manufacture:

- · High Efficiency Cyclone Dust Collectors.
- · All Metal Bootless Type Traveling Telescope.
- · All Metal Bootless Type Stationary Telescope.
- · Rubber-Lined Elbows.
- · Lint Traps for Lint Cleaner Discharges.
- · All Steel Customer Seed Bins.
- · We specialize in Gin Repair Work.

Write or Call for Further Information

METAL PRODUCTS CO., INC. LUBBOCK, TEXAS

2910 Ave. "A"

Phone SH 7-2585



Seed-O-Meter

A new device for continuous automatic weighing of cottonseed. Cost and installation is much less than the cost of installation alone on the old hopper-type scale.

· Records every five seconds · Records by the second, the bale, the season -or all three . Takes the guesswork out of splitting bales . No stops, no delays, no labor . No seeds get by without being weighed and recorded · Economical, Dependable and Accurate.

Simple Installation - Write for further details and earliest delivery date.

Manufacturers of Cotton Beam Scales, Grab Hooks, Sampling Knives, and Cotton Scale Repairs.

Cecil Crow Scale Works

P. O. Box 3092

WACO, TEXAS

Phone Plaza 2-7111

"That tunnel we just passed through cost \$10 million," said the sailor to his sweetie.

"Oh, really, did it?" she replied as she rearranged her hair. "Well, it was worth

Two Englishmen out for a night on the town picked up two girls and took them into a dimly lit pub for a drink. Suddenly, one of the men turned to his friend and whispered: I say, old boy, would you mind terribly changing

The other replied: No, but what's the

matter with yours?

The friend answered: Between the grog, the fog and the smog, I seem to have picked up an old aunt of mine.

A woman walked into a hat shop and pointed out a hat in the window. "That red one with the feathers and berries," she said, "would you take it out of the window for me?"

"Certainly medica" "Certainly, madam," the clerk replied.

"We'd be glad to."

"Thank you very much," said the woman, moving toward the exit. "The horrible thing bothers me every time

The railroad man's young wife decided to raise chickens. On returning from a run, her husband asked how the

chickens were doing.
"Fine," she answered proudly. "I have

"Why two roosters."
"Oh, I thought I'd get an extra one just in case one of them took to the road."

Sign in New York bar: "In case of atomic attack: Keep calm! PAY BILL . . . Run like hell!

A woman had been going to the hospital for 10 days every year to have a baby. On the occasion of her 12th annual visit, her doctor said, Mrs. Jones, wou really should stop having a baby every year."

Mrs. Jones looked at him in utter dismay and said, "What? And give up the only rest I get all year?"

One reason the football season is such one reason the football season is such a popular time of year is because it is the only time a man can walk down the street with a blonde on one arm and a blanket over the other and not encounter raised eyebrows.

A young man was out on a first date with a rather flat-chested girl. The evening ended on the sofa in the young lady's parlor. The boy put his arm around her and made a few preliminary

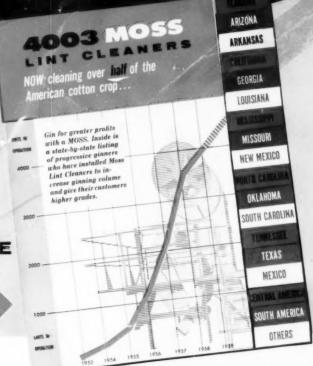
The girl stiffened indignantly. "Here, here!" she exclaimed. "Where, where?" he replied.

If you want to stay young, just associate with young people. If you want to get old in a hurry, just try to keep up with them.

After a hectic tour through his neighbor's new home, Lem commented, "Looks like everything in this house is controlled by switches—except the children."

Why MOSS LINT CLEANERS lead the field

ARE YOU
LISTED IN
THIS
DIRECTORY
OF
PROGRESSIVE
GINNERS?



If you have not seen this Honor-Roll Listing, write for your copy today.

EQUIPMENT- WISE. You, too, can enjoy increased ginning volume when you up grade your customer's cotton by MOSS LINT CLEANING.

The 24-page brochure illustrated above is *real* proof of performance. Many of the plants listed have two or even three Moss Lint Cleaners installed. Even with 4003 listings, there are 560 Moss Lint Cleaner installations that are *not* included because the orders were given after we had gone to press. And the list grows longer every month as more and more ginners discover that Moss Lint Cleaners give their customers the best lint cleaning possible.

Take a look at the facts yourself. Investigate now — let us show you how a Moss Lint Cleaner can increase *your* volume and profits.



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a division of BOTANY INDUSTRIES, INC.

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MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
2933 Hamilton Street
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MOSTRIE

CONDITIONER

FOR PERFECT MOISTURE CONTROL

Heat alone can dry cotton...but it can also cause serious damage. The H-E Moistrite Conditioner's flat-end shelves fluff cotton, slow it down momentarily for better air penetration. The 2-cylinder fluff-and-clean attachment opens wads of cotton, gets out lots of trash. Team up the H-E automatically controlled Uni-Matic Heater with the Moistrite Conditioner and you have the industry's finest moisture control center... and the safest! Moistrite's better... it's Hardwicke-Etter.



HARDWICKE-ETTER

SHERMAN, TEXAS

ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT GIN MACHINERY



UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS
313 N IST ST.
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ATLAS TRAMPER

SUPER STRENGTH, HEAVY DUTY, PRECISION-MACHINED

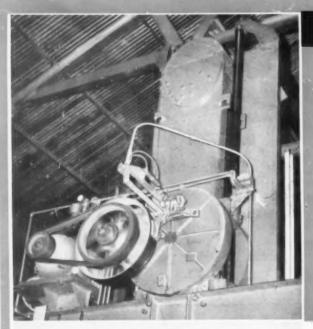
This new ATLAS Tramper was developed and thoroughly field-proven by the Murray Company to handle the added volume brought about by batteries of high-capacity 120-Saw Gins. Designed with a lengthy 6'-10" stroke. A delayed action at the top of the stroke provides ample time for charging more cotton into the press box.

Lint Pusher Mechanism is actuated by the Tramper for perfect synchronization.

Tramper complete includes: Box Enclosure, Lint Pusher Mechanism, Lint Gate, Steel Tramper Sills and Steel Supports.

MURRAY

DALLAS - MEMPHIS - ATLANTA - PRESNO



Above view of a Left-Hand, Motor-Driven Tramper equipped with a "Solenoid-Operated" Air Brake.

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

